PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 36. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Cls.
15th Feb.	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
2 5th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	...	...
3rd April	Maloja	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

For Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
1 Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
,,	Malta	7000	Moolt an	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Feb.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
15th ,,	Lora *	Karachi Coasting.
17th ,,	Pundua	East and South Africa via Mormugao

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	10th Feb
Bombay Maru	S. Kobayashi	4625	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru...	4538	Y. Yamamoto	4th Feb	14th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Java Maru ..	4490	T. Fuchikami	23rd Feb.	4th Mar.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
22, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9378	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9259	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr.

FARES;	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,058	630	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool, ...	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment !

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST DRIVING
ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
35-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D 20

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*,
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1 000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City; Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London. E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Seremban(F.M.S)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau
Delhi	Sourabaya	(North China)
Penang	Saigon	Hankow
Puket	Haiphong	Peking
Taiping(F.M.S.)	Manila	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Cebu	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and solicitation of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent,

Post Box No. 24

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Func	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

K. G. KANDADAY & CO.—Sign Board Wall and Scenery PAINTERS RUBBER STAMP makers, HIGH CLASS GLASS DECORATORS.
402, Girgaum, Road,
3169 BOMBAY, No. 2.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062B

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.
Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311

STRAYED—From Malabar Hill on Wednesday evening 9th February SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, Black, not full grown, wearing thin leather collar. Will any one finding or seeing it kindly restore it to or communicate with
W. G. WARBURTON,
"Las Palmas,"
3159 Little Gibbs Road.

WANTED

WANTED—A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A GRADUATE, with Mathematics as voluntary subject, on Rs. 60 p.m. in the P. B. High School Jamkhandi as an ASSISTANT TEACHER. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 1st March, 1916.
K. B. MOGHE,
State Karbhari, Jamkhandi.
Jamkhandi, 7th Feb. 1916. 3164

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.
Native Christian preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED an experienced Barrister, High Court Vakil or Retired Judicial Officer, as LAW LECTURER to the students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Hours (2 lectures per diem during college term time). Remuneration Rs. 300 (O. S.) equivalent, in round figures, to Rs. 250 (British Currency).
Applications, with copies of references which will not be returned, should be sent to—
THE SECRETARY,
of the Civil Service Class Committee,
Finance Office.
1016 Hyderabad, Deccan.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED
(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.
(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.
Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.
Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.
Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.
S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
20th January, 1916. 902

WANTED

WANTED.—Hundred Phillips and Co's shares best rate; at once Apply "N. C. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3184

WANTED—An energetic SHORT-HAND TYPIST for a firm. Apply sharp stating salary to Box No. 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3182

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for Sundries. Hardware. Apply stating previous experience and salary required to Box No. 736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3181

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED—A DESIGNER for a Local Mill. Must be competent and able to create original and attractive designs. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3167

WANTED—A B Sc. or B. A. with Physics and Chemistry, of any nationality for Parsi High School, Panchgani. Boarding and Lodging free to a Parsi. Apply stating lowest terms to PRINCIPAL 3156

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

THOROUGHLY experienced AGRICULTURIST with American training free for employment, competent organizer in revenue and agricultural departments. Excellent credential, communications. "H" "Bombay Chronicle." 3170

SEVERAL MISTRESSES are required from the 1st March, 1916, for the La Martinere Girls' High School, Lucknow. Candidates can have all particulars on application to the Undersigned.
B. LINDSAY, I.C.S.,
President, Local Committee,
La Martinere Girls' School, Lucknow.

WANTED—TWO MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL TEACHERS for Pethapur English School. Salary Rs. 15—20 per month. Apply to—
HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Sheth Munsukhbhai Bhagoobhai Anglo-Vernacular School, Pethapur.
21, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 3143

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.—WANTED for 7 months, from 1st April, a RESIDENT SURGEON for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Salary Rs. 150 p. m. and free house and travelling expenses to Naini Tal. Apply to MAJOR T. HUNTER, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality a SUPERINTENDENT for Municipal Primary Schools on Rs. 50 to 75. Only Arts Graduates having some experience of management of Schools need apply. One knowing Marathi and Urdu will have preference.
The applicants should send in their applications stating age and with testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned before 25th instant.
B. V. DESHMUKH,
3179 Chairman, School Board P.C.M.
Poona City Municipal, Office,
9th February 1916.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—APPOINTMENT VACANT.—DEPUTY ENGINEER.—Applications are invited for the post of DEPUTY ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 750—50—950 plus Rs. 100 per month Motor Car Allowance.
Applicants must be fully qualified Civil Engineer, capable of designing and supervising the construction of extensive Drainage Works, Steel Bridges, Roads, etc., etc., age between 28 and 35 years.
English training with Indian experience preferable.
The successful applicant will be required to subscribe to a Provident Fund. The leave rules of the Trust are based on those of Government.
Full particulars regarding duties, etc., etc., may be obtained from J. Maden, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Applications must be delivered, in sealed covers and superscribed "Deputy Engineer" to the Undersigned not later than Noon the 29th day of February, 1916.
C. H. BOMPAS,
Chairman.
Calcutta Improvement Trust,
Calcutta, the 7th February, 1916.

FOR SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DENTIST—New operating dental chair for sale (very cheap). Apply Dr. F. M. SETHNA, Alexandra Terrace, Byculla. 3180

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE—Black Oxide of Manganese in large quantity. Please inquire at:—
CHHOTALAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL,
3152 Wadigam, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A two seater, with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

FOR SALE—Property of an Officer who died in Mesopotamia. Rudge Multi 3½ h.p. MOTOR CYCLE with comfortable basket side car, in perfect running order complete with lamp, speedometer, spare tube, tools etc., Rs. 600.—Apply:—
CAPTAIN YATES,
Brigade Major,
3147 Poona.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—SIDDELEY CAR, 18 H. P., 7 seated TORPEDOE-BODY, just undergone thorough overhauling, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,000. An extremely smart looking car, and thoroughly sound. Price Rs. 4,000 no offers, no dealers, and no commission.
W. H. TRAFFORD & Co.,
White House,
3172 Apollo Bunder.

FOOTWEAR BARGAINS—To clear stocks prior to removal. 589 pairs Gents Black Box Hide Albert slippers, stout machine sewn, bark-tanned soles, medium round toes, sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per—pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 612—6

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—COMFORTABLE AIRY OFFICE ROOMS 2nd floor No. 5 Dalal Street, Fort. Apply Messrs N. R. NAZIR & SONS. 3178

TO BE LET—Ground floor of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four Bed Rooms, a drawing and a dining Room and a big Verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 3123

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS STOREY ventilated newly coloured suitable for a respectable family at Ripon Road. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

TO BE LET—A HOUSE with compound fit for a respectable family at Mori Road Mahim, next to the Catholic Church. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 733-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

TO LET—MATHERAN "ASHOK-VILLA," opposite Superintendents, fully furnished four bedrooms and drawing-room. For season or whole year. Apply Mrs. MADGAOKAR, Ahmednagar, Deccan 3148

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3069

TO BE LET.—In Lamington Road Specious show room and Billiard Table Room, well ventilated upper flat and stables for Motor Lorries. For further particulars apply TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI, Girgaun. 3069

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. , Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supply of TENTS and SPARE CARPETS for the Government Stores at Bangalore. They should reach the Undersigned on or before the 20th February, 1916.
For particulars,—Vide notice, dated 1st February, 1916, published in pages 74 and 75 of Part IV of "the Mysore Gazette," dated 3rd February, 1916. Spare copies of the notice can also be had from the Registrar General and Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore.
D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.
Bangalore, 8th February, 1916. 1009

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 64 of 1916.

VITHALDAS JINABHAI, of Bombay Brahma Khatri Hindu inhabitant, residing at Jambli Moholla, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
1. PANBAI, widow of THACKER HARIDAS KESHAVJI.
2. KALLIANJI PREMJI and
3. RAVJI LILADHAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Jambli Mholla without the Fort and the present whereabouts of the 3rd defendant are unknown ..... Defendants.

To
Ravji Liladhar the 3rd defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit is filed against you and others praying that the defendants may be ordered to execute a proper deed of reconveyance of the mortgaged property at Bapu Khote Street, mentioned in Exhibit A to the Plaint herein and to do all other acts necessary to effectually reconvey the said property to the plaintiff and for the costs of this suit and for further and other relief.
And take Notice that the Court has by an Order, dated the 10th day of February, 1916, authorised service on you of the Writ of Summons issued herein by affixing a duplicate copy thereof on the Court House and by insertion of this Notice twice in the "Bombay Chronicle" and twice in the "Sanj Vartman."
And take Notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of February, 1916, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Dated this 10th day of February, 1916.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 10th day of February, 1916.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
3173 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI MUSA HAJI MAHOMED, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties absolutely. ALL persons having or claiming any right title interest claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, inheritance gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 35 Medows Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any or otherwise same will then be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that vacant piece or parcel of Freehold Feras land or ground together with some structure standing on a small portion thereof in the form of privies situate lying and being at Bellasis Road but now Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (9633) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 539 New No. C/1407 Old Survey No. 208 and New Survey No. 1/3408 and which property is assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay under Ward D No. 3867 Street No. 50 and which is bounded on or towards the East by B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Railroad on the West by the property of the Bombay Municipality being the Municipal Stores on or towards the North partly by a private passage and partly by the property of Dhondoo Pandoo and on or towards the South by the Bellasis Road Bridge and which property is now under the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1916.
SUBNIS & GOREGAONKAR.
3176 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMDAS MULJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant a landed proprietor ..... Deceased.
RATANBAI, widow of the said RAMDAS MULJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Warden Road without the Fort of Bombay the executrix appointed according to the tenor of the said will ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of February, 1916.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
3175 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR JHANSI WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS accompanied by the G. P. or Currency Notes of Rs. 200 and addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Jhansi, are invited and will be received by the above officer up to 4 p.m. on 25th February, 1916, for the supply of good steam coal suitable for locomotive multi-tubular Boiler supplied by Marshall Sons & Co., Limited, for the water works station for the year ending 31st March, 1917.
2. The requirements of coal will be 25 tons monthly more or less.
3. The Tenders must state:—
(a) Name of coal company and colliery and Seam and whether from pits or inclines.
(b) Name of siding at which coal will be loaded.
(c) Price per ton F. O. R. at colliery siding delivered into waggons.
(d) Railway freight for coal from colliery siding to Jhansi Railway station G. I. P. Railway.
(e) Price per ton of coal delivered on weighments at Jhansi Railway station including all charges upto that point.
4. The Contract of the accepted Tender will be rescinded and the money forfeited if he fails to carry out the following conditions and any other terms which will, be enforced hereinafter in the agreement:—
(a) The commencement of the delivery should be within 15 days after the orders are in the hands of the supplier.
(b) The successful Tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreement immediately on receipt of the notice of acceptance of the Tender.
(c) The quantity of the coal must be the same as mentioned in the Tender.
(d) If the accepted Tenderer withdraws his Tender or when the Tender has been accepted neglects or refuses to sign the agreement.
5. Every Tender should be accompanied by details of analysis of coal and a test of evaporation power, ash percentage, etc., duly certified by competent authority.
6. The sanctioning authority does not bind itself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.
7. The payment shall be made monthly on the actual weighment at the Jhansi Railway station and the railway freight on the shortage will be borne by the Contractor.
AMANAT ALI,
Secretary, M.B., Jhansi.
1st February, 1916. 1685

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the manufacture in Palanpur and supply of country spirit to the retail vendors in the Palanpur State. Forms of tendor and Distillery license and any other information may be obtained from the Political and Judicial Secretary, Palanpur State, to whom tenders should be addressed. Tenders will be received upto and opened at, noon on the 6th March, 1916. 3158

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY 15th day of February, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Framroze B. Badshaw Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee Mr., Jamshedji Kanjibhai Desai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Noormahomed Sulleman and by virtue of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th June, 1914, the following landed property viz.:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land (Fazendari) or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2509 (3A) and Street No. 21AB and bounded on the East by the property of Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla on the West by the land of Abdul Majid on the North by the Main Drain and on the South by a proposed passage and forming portion of a large piece of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3/2633.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to F. B. Badshaw Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee at his Office at Lamington Road near Small Causes Court or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th February, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' representation on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 14th February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Apollo Street Fort, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and bicyles, new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m., (S. T.).
Furniture, such as mirror door almiras, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware etc.
2 sweet toned phonographs.
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General Bombay and the Administrator of the estate of Shaik Sale Jamal, the deceased:—
Copper utensils, glasses, enamelled dishes, wearing apparels, shawls, sayas, and one tin containing ghee etc.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 1464 of 1914 (Ebrahim Esmail vs. Hamabai):—
Pearls in packets and sarees with gold embroidery. By order of the offices concerned:—
One paging machine.
On account and risk of Mr. Haji Dada Aba of Nagdevi Street:—
7 cases of Delta Soap, each case containing 48 boxes, each box containing 3 tablets 11 oz. nett.
On account and risk of Mr. Abdul Husein Huzzerally of Bhajipala Lane:—
7 cases of Delta Soap, each case containing.
48 boxes, each box contg. 3 tablets 11 oz. nett.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
2 rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber handsome victoria.
By order of the concerned:—
2 Bicycles and one doz. new bicycle tyres.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to Work the Cotton Press, at Dabhoi in Baroda District.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Tyabally Esmalji Esoofobhoy, traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No 16 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, the right to work the Cotton Press at Dabhoi in Baroda District for the season ending 31st day of May 1916.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVANT IN HIS LIFE INSURANCE POLICY INSURED IN THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Govindrao Madhavrao Dukhle, an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 21st day of February 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his Life Insurance Policy insured in the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld., for Rs. 10,000 (the Policy bearing No. 48) and payable on death).
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th February, 1916.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION,
If you want your motor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your motor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF JEWELLERY.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th February, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, the following jewellery, Gold ornaments &c.

By order of Marwadi Praga Panna and Co., and on account and at the risk of Shah Lakhmidas Hiralal:—

2 Gold Bungles, 1 Gold Necklace, 2 Gold wristlets, 1 Gold chain, 2 Gold armlets, 1 Gold earring, 1 Gold Mohemmala.

By order of Marwadi Kanji Gulabchand and Co., and on accunt and at the risk of Bhut Narayan Laxman:—

2 Pearl nuts of 16 and 17 pearls each.

By order of Marwadi Vajanji Gajaji and on account and risk of Shah Trikamlal Chokhabhai:—

2 Pearls about 3½ chaws.

On account and risk of Shah Panachand Muljibhai:—

3 Pearls, 1 Bhikhwali, 1 Lot pearls.

On account and risk of Kapurchand Laxmichand:—

1 Ring of diamonds and emeralds, 1 Tanmania of 26 diamonds, 1 gold wrist-watch, 1 ring of fdiamonds and imitation, 1 bunch of pearls, 2 siyanis unstringed, 1 ring of diamond about 2 to 2½ rati, 1 rose of 7 diamonds, 1 sali of 7 diamonds, 1 rose of diamonds and pearls, 1 ruby ring, 1 brooch of gold with pearls inset 1 pair pearl bugadis.

On account and risk of concerned parties:—

1 rose of 21 diamonds, 1 bhikhwali.

2 bhikhwali, 1 pearl kanta.

By order of Messrs. Ramchander Meghji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Keshavlal Pragji:—

1 bunch of pearls 5 strings, 1 gold watch.

On account and risk of Surajmal Virchand:—

8 pearl bangles, 1 pearl chelkadi, 1 pearl nath.

On account and risk of the concerned parties:—

1 pearl nath, 1 packet of 45 pearls, 1 bhikwali of pearls.

By order of Virchand Sogmal and on account and at the risk of Surupchand Sakeerchand:—

1 pearl nath, 2 pearls about 25 chaws, 2 pearls about 30 chaws, 1 rose of diamonds and emeralds, 1 packet of emeralds about 22¾ rate.

1 packet of 5 diamonds about 1½ rati.

1 collar of pearls, diamonds emeralds and rubies with 5 strings.

On account and risk of Vora Abdul Alli:

1 rose of diamonds, 1 diamond ring about 7/8 rate.

Articles are on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Rendezvous of the Cultured.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS COMPANY'S SEASON.

TO-DAY

4-30 MATINEE 4-30

The Epoch-making play.

"MILESTONES."

A period of play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

9-30 TO-MORROW 9-30

SPECIAL SUNDAY ATTRACTION.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

A beautiful drama which has taught the world a greater moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

Marcus.....Jack Elagert
Mercia.....Gertrude F. Godart.

MONDAY, 9-30.

The Famous Farical Comedy

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.

A man is so worried by his relations' reminders of his noble ancestry that he dreams he is living in the 12th Century. He fights a knight with bare fists and rescues his betrothed.

TUESDAY, 9-30.

The great cracksman comedy

"RAFFLES."

The adventures of a man who was at night an expert thief and in the day-time a man-about-town. The play which has a sentimental side, was written specially for Mr. Gerald du Maurier.

A. T. Raffles.....Charles Howitt.

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking the best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:

Rs. 2, Re. 1 As. 8.

All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXICABS AND VICTORIAS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE, BUT CAN BE ASSURED IF NOTICE IS GIVEN AT THE BOOKING OFFICE DURING THE FIRST INTERVAL

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT! CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT!!

THE 'EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

11TH AND 12TH EPISODES.

Being

Concluding chapters of the Story of the "Clutching Hand."

Do not miss these. They will prepare you for a Truth which is stranger than Fiction.

THRILLING, GRIPPING AND INTENSELY SENSATIONAL.

THE HOUR OF THREE — 11th EPISODE.

THE BLOOD CRYSTALS — 12th EPISODE.

ALSO THE FIFTH DRAMA OF

WHO PAYS?

ENTITLED

"UNTO HERSELF ALONE"

Wherein is told of a woman who knew no law save her own desire; of how she flew in the face of convention, and of how her wings were clipped. Also of a man who was only a man and counted not the cost; and of how he paid for the reckoning.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

LATEST.

TIME: 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. NIGHTLY.

MATINEE: SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 P. M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Read the thrilling story in the "Times of India" every Saturday.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288.

THE PLAY OF THE MOMENT! THE PLAY OF THE MOMENT!!

The Bandmann Company's Greatest Dramatic Success

THE FILM VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SPY-DRAMA.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

The most popular play since the war started. The production of this comedy-drama did more than anything else in England to bring home the danger of the "Enemy in our Midst."

NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR'S RUN AT THE ROYALTY THEATRE, LONDON

The film version of this sensational play is more complete than the stage version showing a most realistic SCENE OF THE SINKING OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE and many fine naval scenes.

MR. DENNIS EADIE OF THE ORIGINAL LONDON COMPANY AS "THE SLACKER."

PRODUCED AND ACTED BY AN ALL-BRITISH COMPANY.

Special Matinee To-morrow Sunday at 4-30 p. m.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

The Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Episodes of

THE BLACK BOX
THE BLACK BOX

The most extraordinary Serial Achievement ever known in the film business.

Entitled:

"THE SHIP OF HORROR"
"A DESERT VENGEANCE"

AND

"'NEATH IRON WHEELS"

This mystery story is totally different in conception, in treatment and in creation. Every resource that could be suggested by genius, or that could be procured with money, has been drawn upon, to make it the most fascinating serial ever offered to the public.

The Programme Includes:—

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC

Mr. DADABHOY NAOROJI

Honoured with the title of L.L. D. A glimpse into his life at home.

and

The Famous Comedian CHARLES CHAPLIN

The rage of the world.

TIME:—7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.

EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5-15 (S. T.)

USUAL HALF RATES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

TO-MORROW AT 6-45

AND DURING NEXT WEEK 6-45.

(Howitt-Phillips Co. performing at 9-30 p.m.)

TENTH CINEMA PROGRAMME.

The world famous drama

THE LIGHTS O' LONDON

A wonderful film version of GEORGE R. SIMS' Masterpiece. It shows the ups and downs of a nobleman who was discarded bp his father.

Our Old Friend

WIFFLES A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY!!

It is a case with him of "Off with the old love and on with the new" when the new is richer.

"DIVORCE FOR TWO"

A comic version of a domestic situation showing how quarrels between husband and wife can make home unhappy and give opportunities to lawyers to make money through such a situation.

Also the

PATHE GAZETTE

Expected to arrive by Sunday's mail.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

Saturday, 12th February, 1916.

at 9 p. m.

MUKANAYAK

Sunday, 13th February, 1916.

at 3-30 p. m.

TAJEWAPHA

NEW URDU DRAMA.

AMUSEMENTS

THE HOME OF GOOD PICTURES

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

THE MASTERPIECE OF SERIALS

THE BROKEN COIN

— In 22 Episodes—44 parts —

6 Parts Each week—7,000 Feet.

FEATURING

GRACE CUNARD
FRANCIS FORD

AND

EDDIE POLO

THE GREATEST AND MOST DARING PERFORMERS IN THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

GRACE CUNARD, herself, wrote the story in scenario form—from the original of the eminent auther EMERSON HOUGH.

GRACE CUNARD, four years ago, was working for Rs. 45 per week—to-day she receives Rs. 1,500 per week and her performances prove she is wroth it.

FRANIS FORD, directs the entire picture and plays the leading part opposite Grace Cunard —the same two who made "Lucille Love" so famous.

EDDIE POLO, is one of the strongest men in pictures and performs almost impossible feats.

DO NOT MISS SEEING "THE BROKEN COIN" WITH THESE WONDERFUL ARTISTES.

COMPARE THIS SERIAL WITH OTHERS NOW SHOWING IN BOMBAY AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE AS TO THEIR RELATIVE MERITS.

THEY ARE ALL GOOD SERIALS BUT "THE BROKEN COIN" IS THE MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

Extra Show on Sunday at 3-30 p. m. with Household Prizes.

Separate Entrance for Gentries to 1st and Box Seats to enjoy our New Garden.

Reserved without any Extra Charge.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(6th Sunday after Epiphany, 13th Feb.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle). Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G.; Hymns, 183, 82, 310, 219; 5.30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants. Hymns, 256, 190, 362; Collections for Khandalla Convalescent Home. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4.45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 a.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. (Gujrati); Rev. L. Hari English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Poor-Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French. M.A. (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately, (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalm 33, tune 73, paraphrase 42, tune 75; Hymns 454, 237 (2nd tune), 364 (2nd tune).

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Dr. J. Hope Moulton; Offering for Missions. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Lansdowne Road, Apello Bunder.—Pastor. Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service. Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood

WESLEYAN

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service Preacher: Rev. A. W. Buckley; 4-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 Evening Service Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi. Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6 a.m. 8 a.m., 9 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar Rev. Father Hutemacher. S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Carvel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses, 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel Girgaum Tram Terminus. —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free.

Apply to—

The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE,

BOMBAY.

ASTHMA

The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!

POST 1/8 FREE ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER

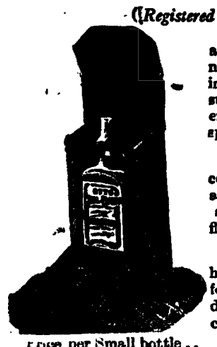
Of leading Chemists-Stores & P. M.-Letters, 20, Pall Mall

Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

'Otto Dilbahar

(Registered)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle .. „ 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle.. .. „ 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra.If P. S.—When buying see the name carey. in

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

SANSCRIT BOOKS.

	Rs. a
Bhagwat's Pocket Sanscrit English Dictionary	1 8
Raghuvansha with Commentary & Notes by S. P. Pandit 3 Vols.	2 12
Paribhashendusekhara by Dr. Keilhorn, 4 Vols.	2 0
Apte's Handy Up-to-date Eng-Sans Dicy	1 12
Bhashantar Mayukh by Modak	0 7
Gadya Padya Muktahar by Pandit Bhawanishankar	0 9
Meghduta with Tika, Eng. Notes & Translation by Nandargikar	1 8
Rutusanhar with Eng. Notes & Translation by Iyer	0 12
Dhaturup Chandrika or Dhatukosh by Upadhye	3 0
Janakiharanam with Eng. Notes & Translation by Nandargikar	3 2
Subhashit Ratnakar	2 0
Uttarram Charita with Tika, Eng. Notes and Translation by Kale	3 0
English Translation of Hitopdesha by Dravid	1 0
Hitopdesha with Eng. Notes & Translation by Dravid	1 8
Mudrarakshasa with Tika, Eng. Notes & Translation by Kale	2 12
Subanta-Rupa Kaumudi by Thatte	0 9
Kiratarjuniya Kavya (I-X) with Eng. Translation by Pangarker	1 8
Bhamini Vilas with Tika, Eng. Notes & Translation by Bal	1 8
Weber's Indian Literature	5 10
Ballantyne's Laghu Kaumudi	4 8
Balkand Ramayan with Notes by Peterson	0 14
Kasika	6 6

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

Always Use
CARIBONUM CARBON PAPE
AND
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.
"DEFIANCE" carbon papers Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.
"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each o Rs. 21 per dozen.
Samples free on application to—

EMPIRE
TYPEWRITER AGENCY
281, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAKURA

CHERRY BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any Imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold everywhere and supplied to Railways, Executive Engineers, and prominent Contractors Apply to Sub Agents:—

Messrs. DAWOODALLY & CO
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents:—T. HARA.
P. O. Box 374, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10.
Singu — Reid — Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11.
City of Exeter — Ras — Marseilles.

The following steamer received Port clearance on Friday:—
Steamer Novara for Shanghai.

The following steamer entered the docks for loading:—
Steamer Rinaldo for Hull etc
„ Kashmir (to arrive) for London
„ Salsette (to arrive) for Aden

Friday, 11th Feb. 1916.

Feb. 11.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. yetserday.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. Reid, arrived here on Thursday evening from Rangoon, with bulk oil on board.

S. S. Novara:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Novara, 4,249 tons, Captain H. R. Hetherington, will sail to-day for Shanghai and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rinaldo.....Jordan.....J. F. & Co
D. & E. Ilwen.....Paul.....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Obra.....Davery.....M. M. & Co
G. Maur.....Svensen.....F. P. Campbell & Co
K. Katunga.....Forsyth.....W. & A. G. & Co
„ Kuwait.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
O. Lawoe.....Webb.....D. M. Kanwani
P. Arum.....Kerr.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati.....B. S. N. Co
Ponani.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pensilva.....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Clinton.....Neidler.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Ardamnor.....Mackintosh.....T. M. & Co
4 Landua.....Andresen.....M. M. & Co
5 Rahmani.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co
6 Favignura.....Galeleo.....M. Italiana
7 Saigon Maru.....Yemamato.....O. S. Kaisha
8 Boularig.....Hatie.....W. & A. G. & Co
9 Streetplane.....Laston.....W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Maclean...Williamson.....J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara.....Hetherington.....P. & O. Co
4 Graechus.....M. M. & Co
6 Barrowmore.....Doran.....W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Nairung.....T. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Belmer.....Lemostre.....T. M. & Co
Singu.....Reid.....

EXPORTS.

Feb. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Katunga (s) 365 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales reeling yarn waste, A. B. Karsondas and Co.; 111 bales ulla grass, Allen Brothers and Co.; 75 bales cotton waste, T. Damjee; 650 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 6 bales wool, M. Adamjee; 15 bales goat skins; H. A. Oomer and Son; 16 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 1 bale cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 20 bales cow hides, H. N. and H. Essa; 12 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 50 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 54 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 2,000 cwts. kismiss, S. Hansraj and Co.; 367 cwts. kismiss, R. C. Nazir and Co.; 29 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 400 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed and Sons; 500 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Kashmir (s) 96 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Remier (s) 39 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo (s) 12,012 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Ilwen (s) 200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 24,016 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 36,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Benlarig (s) 200 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

Barrowmore (s) 65 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 1,500 cwts. cotton seed, O. Govindji and Co.; 11,600 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Clinton (s) 1,932 cwts. castor seed, R. Purshotum; 2,001 cwts. cotton seed, R. Purshotum.

Arum (s) 300 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Ardanmhor (s) 1,339 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7,998 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 248 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Remier (s) 58 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 17 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 236 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 11.

S. S. Olera from New Castle, Agents M. M. and Co.—2,445 tons coal, 1 case hams, 53 cases jams and deserts, 1 case bacon, 40 pipes tallow, 29 cases jams, 1 case honey, 6 cases preserved meat, 3 cases cheese, 1 case leather, 20 cases 1 box cakes, 206 cases 1 box 448 crates biscuits, 2 cases canned meat, 248 cases 1 box canned fruits, 3 numbers calves, 3 numbers cows, 555 numbers horses.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
		Feb.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	11	m	3	34	25 1	11	m	10	17	18 5
			5	28a	24 2			15	45a	22 5
Sat.	12	m	4	16	24 1	12	m	11	27	19 0
			7	47a	24 1					
Sun.	13	m	5	19	23 4	13	m	1	31	22 9
			9	19a	24 10			0	54a	19 2
Mon.	14	m	7	14	23 0	14	m	3	15	22 1
			9	53a	25 8			2	8a	18 9
Tues.	15	m	8	52	23 6	15	m	3	57	21 8
			10	21a	26 6			3	24	18 2
Wed.	16	m	9	47	24 4	16	m	4	27	20 4
			10	48a	27 3			3	44a	17 6
Thur.	17	m	10	28	25 3	17	m	4	54	19 5
			11	14a	27 11			4	21a	15 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise		Sunset
„	11 (Friday)	„	7h. 10m.	„ 6h. 37m.
„	12 (Saturday)	„	7h. 9m.	„ 6h. 37m.
„	13 (Sunday)	„	7h. 9m.	„ 6h. 38m.
„	14 (Monday)	„	7h. 9m.	„ 6h. 38m.
„	15 (Tuesday)	„	7h. 8m.	„ 6h. 39m.
„	16 (Wednesday)	„	7h. 7m.	„ 6h. 39m.
„	17 (Thursday)	„	7h. 7m.	„ 6h. 40m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter 1916 January 23d. 6h. 5-1m. a.m.
New Moon „ February 3d. 0h. 35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter „ „ 11d. 3h. 50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon „ „ 19d. 7h. 58-6m. a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

The weather has been dry except for a few light falls in Chota Nagpur and adjacent districts in Central Provinces. Another slight disturbance is entering Baluchistan. The temperature is still below normal in Rajputana and central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Local rain in Assam and Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in the extreme north but in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal during the day but continues in defect at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night over the whole division; it is also below normal during the day in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Rajputana. Night temperature is below normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature continues in defect; day temperature has fallen and is also below normal except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in defect at Bombay and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and Poona but in defect in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is also below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Isolated showers have occurred in south-east Madras. Conditions have become unsettled in Baluchistan. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Baluchistan, the north Punjab and west Rajputana.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 11th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	63.1	49.5	55	..	4.05	—4.05
Do. (10th)						
Jask	76.5	56.5	66	..	2.60	—0.09
Do. (10th)						
Muskat	75.4	61.9	67	..	4.39	+2.11
Do. (10th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.0	42.5	51	..	0.13	—0.78
Rawalpindi	64.8	32.3	80	..	1.19	—3.57
Lahore	68.2	38.9	68	..	0.22	—1.71
Hissar	69.3	40.9	44	..	0.18	
Ambala	68.7	39.8	50	..	0.61	—2.79
Delhi	68.5	44.2	38	..	0.18	—1.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.1	38.9	38	..	0	—1.12
Mainpuri	73.1	42.1	40	..	0.01	—1.88
Jhansi	73.8	44.6	33	..	0.24	—0.99
Cawnpore	73.2	44.3	47	..	0.02	—1.36
Allahabad	77.4	44.1	52	..	0.14	—1.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobsbad	76.5	55.0	33	..	0.18	—0.72
Karachi	70.8	59.2	36	..	0.06	—0.88
Ajmer	71.7	41.1	44	..	0.11	—0.85
Jaipore	73.8	48.2	33	..	0	—0.61
Kotah	59.4	44.4	18	..	0	—0.77
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	76.6	43.3	29	..	0	—0.32
Dwarka	75.9	54.5	42	..	0.19	—0.11
Veraval	81.8	57.2	34	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	79.1	48.3	20	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	78.8	45.8	51	..	0.01	—0.38
Surat	82.3	51.3	26	..	0	—0.29
Ahmedabad	82.0	53.1	12	..	0	—0.30
Deesa	78.9	46.0	30	..	0	—0.33
Neemuch	71.9	45.2	16	..	0.06	—0.55
Indore	75.9	45.1	31	..	0.66	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.9	45.3	35	..	0.15	—1.59
Sangor	75.8	45.2	22	..	0.09	—1.60
Hoshangabad	80.3	48.8	32	..	0.15	—1.21
Khandwa	81.0	46.9	25	..	0.68	—0.36
Akola	86.5	48.5	10	..	1.72	—0.20
Amraoti	85.9	57.3	19	..	0.45	—1.09
Nagpur	85.8	56.5	33	..	0.19	—1.57
Chanda	87.1	57.0	47	..	0.62	—0.80
Raipur	74.5	56.8	65	0.03	0.41	—0.68
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80	8	64.2	63	..	0.09	—0.46
Ratnagiri	82.3	65.9	45	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	82.8	67.7	88	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	84.5	63.1	83	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.7	46.6	24	..	0.16	—0.64
Ahmednagar	82.0	51.0	21	..	3.40	2.13
Poona	85.2	51.5	47	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	88.6	50.1	27	..	1.26	—0.22
Bijapur	86.4	51.0	24	..	0.48	—0.79
Belgaum	85.1	50.0	44	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	82.4	57.1	16	..	1.82	0.70
Nizamabad (Indore).	90.0	62 5	33	..	0.88	—0.02
H. Jerabad	87.5	64.4	37	..	0.79	—0.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Manzalore	85.7	70.0	71	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	86.4	73.1	80	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin	83.9	73.0	79	..	8.84	0.04
Colombo	86.8	70.1	94	..	27.84	5.82
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.3	67.0	86	..	20.73	14.34
Bellary	91.8	66.8	72	..	7.28	5.05
Cuddapah	92.0	70.0	71	..	0.44	4.74
Madras	85.6	68.7	85	..	21.24	1.20
Bangalore	82.3	62.8	80	..	3.60	—0.03
Coimbatore	90.8	10.1	37	..	6.76	1.6
Trichinopoly	92.1	70.9	80	0.14	12.87	4.6
Negapatam	86.2	72.8	84	..	24.23	—4.5

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published for order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th February 1916 was 30.113 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 132 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given here.

THE TSAR AT FIELD HEADQUARTERS.

A BUSY MONARCH.

In the "Russkoe Chtenje" General Dubensky gives an interesting picture of the life and work at Imperial Field Headquarters. In one of the towns of White Russia Field Headquarters are established. His Majesty occupies a small, two-storeyed house, and, properly speaking, lives in only two rooms on the second floor of this house. One room is the Imperial cabinet; the other the bed-chamber of his Imperial Majesty. Here, also on the second floor are accommodated the Minister of the Imperial Household, Count Friendrichs and the Court Commandant, General Voyeikov, each of whom has a room. Below, on the first floor, are placed Flag-Captain Nilov, who discharges the functions of Knight-Marshal, Prince Dolgorouky, Court Surgeon Fedrov, and the Field-Chancery, where Aide-de-Camp Drenteln is quartered. The staff of servants is reduced to a minimum—the Chamberlain of the Emperor, several lackeys, a chauffeur, that is all.

Not far from this house, near the small town garden, in official buildings and provincial hotels, live the remainder of the small suite of his Majesty, the Grand Duke Kiril Vladimirovitch, the Ataman Boris Vladimirovitch, and Dmitri Pavlovitch, Count Grabbe, Commander of the Bodyguard of his Imperial Majesty, Aide-de-Camp Sablin, and others accompanying his Majesty. Of course, no mention need be made of any luxury in describing the Field Headquarters. Life here is laborious, quiet, simple, without the shadow of any pleasure or recreation; all work from morning till night.

THE MORNING'S WORK.

Here is the order of the day at the Imperial Field Headquarters: Shortly after 9 o'clock the Emperor, wearing a simple *rubashka* with leather belt and in top-boots, leaves his house and makes his way to the Staff; behind him follow the aide-de-camp of the day and an orderly. The Staff is not far off, alongside the Imperial residence, and the Emperor immediately passes indoors. There the Emperor, together with General Alexeiev, goes through the dispatches which have come in over night and during the morning from the enormous front of our field army, and personally acquaints himself with all that has occurred in the encounters between our troops and the enemy. Complete pictures, the entire scene of the collisions of millions of peoples, pass before the eyes of the Emperor. The Tsar not only listens to reports of his Chief of Staff, but direct, by telegram, receives impressions concerning the movements of his armies. By the Tsar's side, near the maps which lie on tables and hang from the walls, stands the Chief of Staff, General Mikhail Vasilevitch Alexiev.

The hours pass and the Emperor and his Chief of Staff continue to work absorbed in discussing the most complicated and unexpected happenings of the war.

Only at 12.30 does the Emperor leave the Staff and return to his quarters, where in the salon are already assembled those whom his Majesty has invited to luncheon. Besides the 10 or 12 persons usually present on this occasion, the military attaches of the Allied Powers—British, French, Belgian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Italian and Japanese—the higher officials of the Staff of the Generalissimo, and several others are also invited to luncheon. During the repast the Emperor converses with those present and when luncheon is over always makes the round of his guests and addresses each one courteously. The Tsar knows exactly what to say to every Russian, and everybody who has been honoured with an invitation to the Imperial table goes away delighted.

AN HOUR'S RECREATION.

Between 1 and 2 the Emperor retires to his cabinet, where he again immerses himself in business and reports. During the day for an hour or two his Majesty drives but in his motor, and 20 versts or so outside the town, in the company of the members of his suite and the Cesarevitch, enjoys a walk. After that he is again at work at his table, again reports and dispatches without end come in, again he becomes immersed in all that is reported to him by the governing spheres of Russia and by telegraph from the front.

Dinner usually takes place at 7.30; and to this, as to luncheon, besides those constantly in attendance upon his Majesty, are invited other persons occupying official posts. About 9 o'clock, after the Emperor has made the round of his guests at dinner and conversed with several of them, he retires to his cabinet, and there until late at night occupies himself with business. If anything unusual should occur at the front, General Alexeiev at once repairs to his Majesty and reports on all that has happened.

The Staff of the Generalissimo, also not large, is busy for days at a stretch. You will never see idle officers in these provincial streets. On the contrary you will notice that all are hurrying somewhere, and nobody has time to devote to his personal requirements.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATOR COLABA.

Bombay 10th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.902	Inches
Temperature of Air	72.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	60.0	„
Dew point	50.6	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.477	„
Extent of cloudy sky (One whole sky cloudy—10)	0 0	„
Maximum Temperature of Air	80 8	„
Minimum do. do	63.3	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,N,NNE,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	122 Miles.	

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. Q 17

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

SPECIALLY BUILT VESSELS TAKEN TO TANGANYIKA.

The Press Association was informed in mail week that besides the German steamer Kingami, which had been attacked and captured on Boxing Day by the British Naval Expedition on Lake Tanganyika, the enemy had three other steamers on the lake.

Now that official mention is made of the presence of the naval expedition in those waters, attention may be directed to the importance of the work that has been achieved in the conveying from home of a fleet of specially constructed armed ships to the centre of Africa. Until their arrival, the enemy practically dominated Lake Tanganyyika, and by means of steamers and a number of dhows were enabled easily to convey material of war and other transport from Ujiji, the lake terminus of the railway from Dar-es-Salaam, to various parts of the theatre of operations along the Congo-Rhodesia-Nyasaland frontiers. The presence of British armed vessels on the lake will completely reverse this position, and is most opportune in view of the forthcoming campaign in East Africa.

News from this region of the theatre of war up to the middle of November shows that for some unknown reason the expected advance of the Germans had not materialised. In spite of the renewed activity of the enemy and the fresh concentration to the south of Tanganyika, there was no sign of a fresh offensive. Small movements of the enemy have been reported, and these have been carefully watched and followed up, but nothing material has happened.

U BOAT NETTED.

THRILLING ESCAPE IN THE NORTH SEA

Naval Lieutenant Wenninger, Commander of the German submarine U17, which torpedoed the French steamer Graveline, in an interview with M. Landauer, a Hungarian war correspondent with the German armies on the Western front gave an interesting description of the way in which his submarine was caught in the net of an English boat off the East Coast of England, and how, under the most difficult circumstances, he succeeded in saving the boat and the crew from capture or destruction.

THE BUOY THAT FOLLOWED.

According to the "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent, he said that they left their base early in the morning, and passed into the North Sea, the boat being under water, but with the periscope awash. He continued:—

I looked through the periscope, and could see a red buoy behind my boat. When ten minutes later I looked I saw the buoy again, still at the same distance behind us. I steered to the right and then to the left, but the buoy kept on following us. I descended deep into the water, but still saw the buoy floating on the surface above us. At last I discovered that we had caught the chain of the buoy, and that we were dragging it along with us. At this time I also saw through the periscope a strange small steamer, when at a considerable distance, was steering a course directly behind us and the buoy. At the same time my sounding apparatus indicated that a screw steamer was in the vicinity.

THE TORPEDO-BOAT CIRCLE.

Observation soon revealed the fact that five enemy torpedo-boats were approaching from the north. I increased the speed of the boat in the expectation of being able to attack one of them. The five torpedo-boats arranged themselves in a semi-circle. I sank still deeper, and by pumping obtained better air. I got ready for all eventualities. At this juncture my boat began to roll in a most incomprehensible manner, and we began to rise and sink, the steering gear being apparently out of order. Soon afterward, however, I found that this was not the case, and that we had a still more serious position to face. I discovered that we had encountered a wire netting, and that we were entangled in it in an almost hopeless manner. We had, in fact, got into the net of one of the hunters surrounding us.

HOW THEY GOT OUT.

For an hour and a half the netting carried us with it, and, although I made every effort to get clear of it—rising and then sinking with the object of getting to the bottom of the netting—it was all in vain, for we were always dragged back, sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left. There was nothing else for me to do, but to increase the weight in the submarine as much as possible, so that I might try to tear the netting. Fortunately, when we started I had pumped in from five to six tons of water, filling all the tanks. I increased the weight of the boat to the utmost, and suddenly we felt a shock and we were clear of the netting. I then descended as deeply in the water as I could, the manometer showing thirty metres. We remained under the water for eighteen hours.

There were as many as 6,628 deaths from plague in the whole of India during the week ending the 5th February. Bombay Presidency and Sind and the United Provinces accounted for 1,721 and 1,628 deaths respectively. Other provincial figures are, Madras Presidency 431, Bengal Presidency 3, Bihar and Orissa 602, the Punjab 68, Burma 350 the Central Provinces 703, Mysore State 162, Hyderabad State 874, Central India 80 and Kashmir 6.

G. SAJAN & Co
TILE & MARBLE
MERCHANT SCULPTURE
& MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER
POST No 4 BOMBAY

Lawrence & Mayo's Hints on
HOW TO DETECT EYE DEFECTS.

5 EFFECTS. 4 CAUSES.

Short Sight.
Shown in a habit of bringing "close work" too near the eyes. Difficulty in seeing distinctly all distant objects. Met with at all ages and by both sexes.

Long Sight.
Distance vision usually good, but near-range vision is a severe strain when continued. One of the great causes of headache.

Astigmatism.
Due to unevenly curved eyeball — causing either dimness of vision at certain angles, or continuous and severe strain. Specially ground lenses the only corrective.

Old Sight.
Begins in middle age—the eye substance hardening and muscles weakening. Consequences similar to Long Sight. Carefully adapted Glasses ease, improve and preserve the vision.

Eyestrain.
Arises from any one of the above defects, if neglected It is by far the greatest known cause of headache and other nerve troubles. and Glasses alone can cure.

CALL AND SEE US.

Lawrence & Mayo
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
No. 44, HORNBY ROAD
(Macmillan Buildings.) BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE—16, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.
EST. 1890
71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank.

If your EYES PAIN or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.

Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.

Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and week eyes Price Re. 1.

An illustrated essay on the Eye containing full information sent post free on request.

FREE FREE.
"THE PRIDE OF INDIA"

The wisdom of the East and the stored-up nowledge of ages past is presented to you in a course of lessons in Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism, Occult Therapeutics, Telepathy, Will-culture, Clairvoyance, etc. This is a system that will turn a life of mediocrity into one of success and is above al price and value. Books and Courses published by the Latent Light Culture can had at Bombay Office. If you are interested in the above sciences, apply for a free copy of "The Pride of India" to

THE SECRETARY
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY, No. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN VIEW OF DYES PROBLEM.

The following article on the dyes situation in America will be read with interest by those concerned in the industry in this country. It is taken from the New York "Evening Post."

The opening of the war found America dependent upon Germany for 75 per cent. of our dyes, or £2,000,000 worth annually. Of the 900 dye products which are made in Germany not over 10 per cent. have ever been manufactured here.

American coke plants have systematically wasted two-thirds of all those by-products which are required in making coal-tar dyes; and the process of installing the coke ovens to save the toluol and benzol used for dyes, drugs, and refined chemicals requires time. Once these intermediates are produced, other chemical products are needed to transform them into the needed colours and many of these other chemicals are now almost non-procurable.

The intermediates, moreover, are in such demand for explosives that only limited quantities can be turned into dyestuff fields. Since March 1 of this year not a pound of German dyes has been received in America, the German Government consistenly refusing exportation unless the United States arrange the exchange of an equal value of cotton. Switzerland cannot supply the demands of England and France; and the American shortage of colours has been intensified by the temporary embargo laid on logwood formerly procured from the British possessions.

Still, attempts at a home dye industry already show a hopeful vigour. In staple colours American activity has grown apace. Dr. Thomas Norton, of the Department of Commerce, has summarised it. He states that, whereas 16 months ago the dye output was 3,000 short tons per annum, now it is 9,000, and by the end of 1916 it will assuredly be 16,000.

The dozen plants which before the war were engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar intermediates have been expanded, and a large number have since been opened. The seven different firms which in 1914 were engaged in making dyes have also steadily increased their output of completed colours. E. L. Pratt, of the Society of Chemical Industry, is authority for the statement that ten more such plants have recently been opened, with a daily output of 20,000lb.

But one great difficulty remains—the fact that no plants offering hundreds of colours, as do the German, have been opened. To go extensively into the more complicated branches of dye manufacture requires liberal funds and expert knowledge, and the fear of efficient German competition after the war has given capital pause. It is, therefore, claimed by various interests that new tariff rates, laws against "dumping," and perhaps even subsidies, are imperative.

No matter, however, what Governmental steps may be taken to foster our nascent dyestuffs activity, the great lesson to be learned from the present shortage is the lesson of organisation. For an American dye manufacture, we must co-ordinate hundreds of branches of activity to make the fullest use of hundreds of by-products as well as direct products.

It is this which has made Germany perfect in an industry involving 1,200 different products and processes. The work will require many years, and it will doubtless be long before we can compete in many lines with Germany and Switzerland. For one thing, we shall have to develop new corps of chemical experts. But for dye consumers it would be a far better part now to assist in this co-operation than to burden Congress with ill-considered appeals.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN 1914.

The annual report by the Comptroller of the Companies Department of the Board of Trade for 1914 has been published. The number of companies on the registers in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1914, was about 66,000, 59,000 of which were registered in England and Wales. During the year 5,701 new companies were registered in England and Wales, but as 2,017 went into liquidation and 1,323 were removed on the ground that they were no longer carrying on business, the net increase was only 2,361. These 5,701 new companies had a nominal capital of £104,306,797, as compared with 6,871 new companies in 1913, with a capital of £146,752,553.

In 1914 only eleven companies were registered with a share capital of £1 000,000 and above, as compared with 21 the year before. No concern was launched in Scotland with a capital above £750,000; and Ireland, which claimed her first company with a million pounds in 1913, boasted of no new company in 1914 above £200,000. The total number of companies registered in the United Kingdom in the year decreased from 7,425 in 1913 to 6 214 in 1914, and the total nominal capital from £157,186,653 to £113,251,583.

AFTER-THE-WAR TRADE.

The series of suggestions made by Mr. Samuel, of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce, for dealing with the after-the-war trade problems, which are to come before the general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London have been discussed by the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, and in many cases have been approved.

The proposal that the Government should be asked to call a conference of the Entente Powers to discuss questions relative to international trade after the war was enthusiastically approved, the suggestion being made that if the Government does not take the initiative the Associated Chambers should.

Mr. Herbert Shaw, the secretary, said that several of the matters to be discussed were being considered by the Government and it was also considering the question of such a conference.

Other proposals approved by the Newcastle meeting were those asking for the remodelling of the shipping laws, the meeting of bounty-fed imports with an anti-dumping duty, the limitation of naturalisation to enemy foreigners to 20 years' uninterrupted residence, the granting of power to chambers of commerce to nominate commercial attaches to British Embassies, and the limitation of British Consulships to British-born subjects.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	13,000
Mid. Americans	8.05— 5
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	11.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time. Mar.	11.95 Unchgd.
	May 12.16+ 1
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 11.67— 2
	May 11.96+ 1

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.	7.89	+6
Feb.-Mar.	7.85	
Mar.-Aprl.	7.80	
Aprl.-May.	7.81	
May-Jun.	7.79	
Jun-July.	7.77	
July-Aug.	7.75	
Aug.-Sept.	7.6[illegible]	
Sept.-Oct.	7.51	
Oct.-Nov.	7.45	
Nov.-Dec.	7.39	
Dec.-Jan.	7.35	
Jan.-Feb.	7.31	

Price taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual value.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th

Months.	To-day's price.	Advance on previous close
Feb.	7.83	5
Feb.-March	7.79	6
March-April	7.78	6
April-May	7.75	5
May-June	7.73	5
June-July	7.71	5
July-Aug.	7.69	5
Aug.-Sept.	7.59	5
Sept.-Oct.	7.45	2
Oct.-Nov.	7.39	2
Nov.-Dec.	7.33	1
Dec-Jan.	7.23	1
Jan.-Feb.	7.25	1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

To-day's prices.

March	11.53	+21
May	11.71	
July	11.82	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.75	—12
" " Fully Good ..	5.90	
" " Fine ..	6.05	
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.19	
" " Fully Good ..	6.33	
" " Fine ..	6.48	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.20	
" " " Fine ..	6.50	
M. G Broach Good ..	7.45	
" Fully Good ..	7.60	
" Fine ..	7.75	
M. G. Scinde Good ..	5.70	
" " Fully Good ..	5.85	
" " Fine ..	6.00	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb, 10th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	54,300,000	Inc.	1,600,000
Public Deposits .	62,600,000	"	4,400,000
Other do.	100,500,000	"	1,900,000
Govt. Securities .	32,800,000	No change.	
Other do. ..	108,500,000	Inc.	3,400,000
Notes and Gold .	39,900,000	"	3,000,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 24% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 10th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	41,000
" " to Continent ..	6,000
Futures at New York Mar.	12.04+6
Futures at New York May	12.24+5
Spot Cotton at New York	12.15+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchgd.	11.62
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.75+7
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12.03+8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9
Demand Bills	4 76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	58⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 Unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛ Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛
" " " " 6 "	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£236,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments.	
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 @	1/4 5/32.
Consols 2½%	58⅜—½
Rupee Paper 5½%	53½+¼

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D 21

Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅞+⅛	
Government Securities 3%	69⅜+⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	28.09	Unchgd

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 10th.

3½% 1925—1923	£88⅛	unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£97	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 10th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Mar. Paid	65½
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Mar. Seller.	67/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales	February	68 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex Ship Rapeseed scarce.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal	85/6	unchgd.

London, Feb. 9th.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Value	Lond.n, Feb 10th 82
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March Sellers	82/6
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Sellers unchgd.	74/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid	76+6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull Value £14-5-0—5s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121	unchgd.
Standard Copper G M.B.	£104	+4
Copper Braziers	£135	unchanged.
Yellow Metal	15	
Hard Spelter	65	
Tin Plates L. C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-15-0	
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 5-15-0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-March	3/3¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe March Sellers	3/6¼

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 9th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March	19/7½
July-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi Feb. March	19/9
July-September, Nominal	18/4½
Fine White Java, C. & P. Calcutta Feb.-March	21/9
July-Sept. Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Feb.-March	21/10½
July-Sept. Nominal	20/4½

London, Feb. 10th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Feb.-Mar.	19/7½
July-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar.	19/9
July-Sept. Nominal	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	21/9
July-Sept. Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar.	21/10½
July-Sept. Nominal.	20/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent,)

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

The market to-day ruled steady with Broach at about 290½.

Considerable business was reported in May Akolas, but earlier positions were neglected.

Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal March 218½.
Fine Akolas March 261½.
Fine Akolas May 264½.
Good Broach April 290½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			289	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	228/4	..	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	227	216	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab . ..	219	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	239	227	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	277/8	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	277/8	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	260	..	..	"
" " ..	263	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M G. Broach	292	..	..	Mar. 1916
H G. Westerns	..	..	271	A/May '16
M.G. "	..	..	280	"
H.G. Bhagalcote.. ..	..	..	309	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	302/3	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 11th February, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	238	226	216	..	Ready.
	..	229	217	..	1/25 March.
	..	233	223	..	1/25 May.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	208	..	Ready.
	..	219	..	..	1/25 March.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	237	225	..	Ready.
	..	239	227	..	1/25 March.
	..	242	..	..	1/25 May.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	246	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	270	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	258	250	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kghm.	..	260	252	..	Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	1/25 March.
	..	265	..	..	1/25 May
Oomrawatee description M.G.	..	263	255	..	Ready.
	..	266	..	..	1/25 March
Dhamangaum	..	266	258	..	Ready.
Poolgaum (M.G.	..	268	..	..	1/25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	270	262	..	Ready.
	..	272	..	..	1/25 March
Nagpore	..	275	267	..	Ready.
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	280	..	..	1/25 March
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	275	267	..	Ready.
	..	280	..	..	1/25 March
Broach (M.G.)	..	293/4	..	..	Feb/March
	..	295	..	291	1/25 April
Mathia (M.G.)	..	234	222	..	Ready.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	275	April/May
Sawdg. Dharwar	..	..	..	303	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	282	April/May
	..	..	..	..	..
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	276	April/May

Compta (M.G.)	.. .. ..	302 April/May
	.. .. ..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per vale of Mucneaum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th February 1916:—

Cotton	14,067 Bales
Wheat	4,475 cwts.
Linseed	2,497 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	597 "
Ginjellyseed	1,579 "
Groundnuts	8,389 "
Castorseed	10,735 "
Rice	5,494 "
Myrabollams	515 "
Cottonseed	17,505 "
Mowraseed	180 "
Gram	8,199 "
Joowar	2,015 "
Maize	85 "
Barley	5,803 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 11th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-33	..	4 4 8 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	4 4 0 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	..	4 3 8 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	..	6 7 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	..	7 15 0	8 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	..	7 11 0	8 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	..	4 1 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	..	4 0 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	..	3 9 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	..	3 5 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	..	7 9 0	8 1 0
Groundnuts	..	3 3 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	3 8 0	3 12 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	..	6 10 9	
Linseed May ..	..	8 10 9	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..	Is. 4 3/32d. to Is. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	Is. 4 1/8d. to Is 4 5/32d.
T. T. Forward	Is. 4 1/16d. March

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 months' Sight Ready	Is. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward ...	Is. 4 13-32d. 15th Mar
Do. 6 m-s Ready	Is. 4 11-16d.
France 3 m-s Do	194½
60 d-s Hongkong	141½
Do. Shanghai	192½
60 d-s Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-0
Australian Do.	25-3-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-6-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-12-0

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

January 1914	Rs. 20,85,19,000
January 1915	Rs. 18,97,48,000
January 1916	Rs. 16,45,29,000

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations and stood slightly weak before close.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai stood firm at Rs. 442½, Standards at Rs. 1,055 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,315.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 2,070, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,550 and Ahmedabad advanced at Rs. 862½.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 236½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 267½ and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 143½.

New City of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 990. New Great Eastern Mill shares were placed at Rs. 192½.

Bombay Cottons were quoted at Rs. 155.

Bombay Burma Trading shares opened at Rs. 845, touched Rs. 835 but closed at Rs. 840.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 115 Deferred opened at Rs 347½, touched Rs. 337½ but closed at Rs. 345.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,110.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 222½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 562½.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 22½.

Central India Mining shares were placed at Rs. 29¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 83.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 95½.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

"GANAPATI" BRAND.

Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.

The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.

For particulars apply to

TATA SONS & Co.

Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.

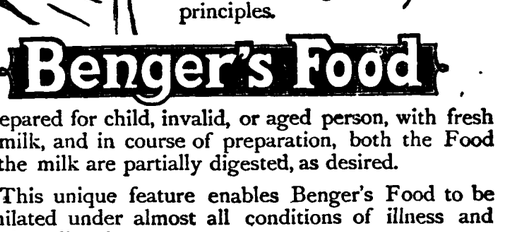
Helpful Advice to Nursing Mothers

MANY mothers would like to feed their own children, but are denied the privilege of doing so, because they have not sufficient nourishment for them. The "Allenburys" scientific system of Infant Feeding has provided for all this. When a mother is partly able to feed her baby she may give **The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1** for alternate feeds, so alike are the natural and prepared food in this instance, and this food should be continued until the weaning process has been entirely completed. The mother herself must be well nourished and to this end may partake freely of the **"Allenburys" DIET** a partially predigested milk and wheaten food, which like the Milk Food No. 1, is instantly made ready for use by simply adding *boiling water only.* After childbirth the **"Allenburys" DIET** is surprisingly helpful in maintaining the strength and producing a good flow of rich milk.

"Allenburys" Foods

The "Allenburys" FOODS For Infants.

The "Allenburys" DIET For Nursing Mothers.



Milk Food No. 1. From birth to 3 months.

Milk Food No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.

Malted Food No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Feeder. The Simplest and Best Feeding Bottle on the Market. Easily cleansed by flushing under the tap.

For Nursing Mothers, Invalids Dyspeptics, and the Aged. The DIET is quite distinct from the 'Allenburys' Foods for Infants.

The Allenburys' Rusks (Malted) From 10 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for **free book "Infant Feeding and Management"** *64 pages of valuable information for every mother.*

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.

A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

BENGER'S is NATURAL FOOD—

entirely free from any chemical substance whatsoever.

It is different from all other foods in being scientifically combined with natural digestive principles.

Benger's Food

is prepared for child, invalid, or aged person, with fresh new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food and the milk are partially digested, as desired.

This unique feature enables Benger's Food to be assimilated under almost all conditions of illness and digestive disorder.

The composition of Benger's Food is known to and approved by Doctors throughout the world.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

An interesting booklet explaining how Benger's Food "Assists Nature" for Invalids and Convalescents, free from BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, ENG.

Branch Offices:

NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 92, WILLIAM STREET. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, PITT STREET.
Canadian Agents—National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches. 1915

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT

Wards off INSECT BITES,

and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors; WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from—

KATRAK & Co.,

KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

ADOPTED SON'S RIGHTS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

DATTATRAYA SAKHARAM DEVLI, Appellant-Plaintiff *v.* GOVIND SAMBHAJI KULKARNI AND OTHERS, Respondents-Defendants.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. V. G. Kaduskar, First Class Sub-Judge, of Ratnagiri, who confirmed the decree passed by Mr. K. G. Tilak, Subordinate Judge of Devgad.

The facts of the case are that the appellant-plaintiff as a mortgagee sued to recover possession of certain plaint property and for an injunction restraining the respondents-defendants from obstructing the plaintiff in his vahiwat of some property and for its possession. It was alleged that the property originally belonged to one Parvatibai who mortgaged it with possession to the plaintiff for Rs. 375 on 26th February, 1909. That the possession remained with the mortgagor. That certain property went into defendants' possession under a decree in a suit under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act and that the defendants threatened to make vahiwat in the rest of the property.

The defendants Nos. 1 and 2 contended that Parvatibai had no right to pass the mortgage-deed and that it was without consideration. That the property was never in possession of Parvatibai or the plaintiff. That some of the properties were held by the defendant No. 2 adversely to Parvatibai and that the claim was time-barred as Parvatibai was not in possession for 12 years prior to the suit.

The Subordinate Judge held that Parvatibai had no interests whatever in any of the plaint properties which she could transfer to the plaintiff by the mortgage-deed. It was not disputed that defendants 1 and 2 were the brother's sons of the plaintiff's mortgagor Parvatibai's husband Mahadeo, and that they all had separated on partition during the lifetime of Mahadeo. That Parvatibai's husband was a separated member of a Hindu family and was the sole owner of the property that had fallen to his share. Mahadeo died more than 20 years ago leaving Parvatibai and an only son Ramchandra, who was then a minor. On the death of Mahadeo, Ramchandra inherited his property and became the sole owner thereof. Parvatibai gave Ramchandra in adoption into a family at Gwalior about 20 years ago and they all migrated there since then. Ramchandra was still living and his mother had no interests in her husband's property beyond maintenance unless it was held that Ramchandra's adoption had the effect of divesting him of all the interests and properties that had already vested in him as the sole surviving male member of his natural father's separated family. The point was discussed in 29 Mad. at pp. 447-452 and the conclusion arrived at was that the property so vested was not divested by reason of adoption of the man into another family. There was no decision of the Bombay High Court on the point and therefore relying on the authority of the decision in the aforesaid Madras case, the Subordinate Judge held that Ramchandra was not divested of the property already vested in him and that Parvatibai did not succeed to it as mother and heir. She could therefore convey no interests to the plaintiff-mortgagee by reason of the plaint-mortgage and hence the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief.

The First Class Sub-Judge, A. P., while confirming the decree of the first Court relied on the Madras authority and observed: "It is evident that adoption into another family after the boy had become the full owner of property exclusively entail on the boy the loss of what has been already his. It should be noted that the son of Parvatibai in the present case was not a member of any joint family but was the only holder of the property on the death of his father. Thus the mother cannot lay any claim to the property merely because her son has been given in adoption."

Their Lordships disagreeing with the view taken in 29 Mad., 447, held in interpreting the Hindu Law text on the point that the son did not "take away" the inheritance in the natural family on his adoption into another family and reversed the decree of the lower Court holding that the suit brought by the plaintiff was maintainable and remanded the suit to be tried on merits.

Messrs. A. G. Desai and S. Abhyankar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the respondents.

CUTTING OF BARBED WIRE FENCE.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

VASUDEV MORESHWAR AND TWO OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

GANPAT ANAJI, Complainant.

This was a criminal revision application against the decision of Mr. Vachha, First Class Magistrate of Thana District, who had confirmed the conviction and sentences passed on the accused petitioners by Mr. R. V. Pradhan, Third Class Magistrate of Bhiwandi, for committing mischief under section 426, I. P. C., the sentence being a fine of Rs. 10 each or in default rigorous imprisonment for 10 days. It was also ordered that Rs. 10 should be given to the complainant out of the fine if recovered.

It was alleged by the complainant that he was an auction-purchaser at a Court sale of a piece of land below the house of the accused and the lands surrounding it. The complainant getting possession erected a barbed wire fence around it. The accused cut and removed it and thus caused loss to the complainant.

Accused contended that the land surrounding the house was not sold in auction to the complainant, who, by his fence had prevented the inmates of the house from going to the well and the privy in the compound.

Their Lordships on going through the record of the case and hearing the complainant-opponent's pleader discharged the rule.

Mr. L. N. Joshi appeared for the complainant.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SPECIE BANK SUIT AGAINST DIRECTORS

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., (in liquidation.) v. SIR VITHALDAS THAKERSEY & OTHERS

The hearing of this suit filed by the official Liquidator of the Specie Bank against the Thakore of Morvi and other directors of the Bank, for damages for misfeasance and negligence was resumed before his Lordship yesterday at 4-45 p.m. It was mentioned by the Advocate General on Thursday that the negotiations for settlement between the Liquidator and the Thakore Saheb had fallen through.

Yesterday when the case was called on, Mr. Inverarity for the Thakore Saheb submitted that the case had after all been settled with a slight alteration in the wording.

Certain alterations in the original draft were then suggested by Mr. Strangman and agreed to by the Advocate General.

For "dividend declared" "dividend declared or to be declared" was to be substituted.

The following are the terms of agreement arrived at between the Thakore Saheb and the Liquidator and signed by counsel. His Lordship passed a decree as regards the fourth defendant in terms signed by counsel.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

1. That the Liquidator shall sell and the 4th defendant shall purchase the shares in various Joint Stock Companies belonging the Bank in the possession of the Liquidator as per list hereto annexed and marked A at a price of Rs. 14,75,000.

2. The fourth defendant shall have liberty to at once set off the price of the shares to the extent of Rs. 14,34,000 against the dividends declared or to be declared in respect of the claims of the 4th defendant and the Thakore Saheb of Morvi against the bank without prejudice to the right of the fourth defendant and the Thakore Saheb of Morvi to recover any further dividends that may be declared in respect of such claims in the course of the liquidation.

3. The Liquidator states to the Court
(a) That he withdraws all allegations as to the Thakore Saheb being a member of the alleged Syndicate to whom it was at one time alleged the account of M. Nanabhai related.
(b) That he withdraws all charges made against the Thakore Saheb whether involving any moral obliquity or otherwise.
(c) That he dissociates himself from any suggestions as to any impropriety of conduct on the part of the Thakore Saheb in the purchase of certain shares for a sum of about Rs. 16 lakhs from the Bank shortly before the date of the Liquidation and on the contrary agrees that the Thakore Saheb bought the said shares to afford financial assistance to the Bank.
(d) That he acknowledges his indebtedness to the Thakore Saheb in assisting him by the arrangement above referred to towards a speedy winding up of the Bank.

4. Order Suit dismissed as against the fourth defendant.

5. Each party to bear his own costs.

LIST A.

358 Shares of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

2075 Preference shares of the Tata Mills Co., Ltd.

3063 Preference shares of the New Great Eastern Mills Co., Ltd.

OTHER DIRECTORS.

As regards the other defendants the following terms of agreement have been arrived at between them and decrees were passed in the following terms signed by counsel:—

1. Defendant No. 1, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey to pay to Official Liquidator of plaintiff Bank the sum of Rs. 185,250 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim in the suit against him. The amount to be paid as follows:—Rs. 35,250 on sealing of the decree, Rs. 75,000 two calendar months after the sealing of the decree and Rs. 75,000 five months after the sealing of the decree.

2. Defendant No. 2, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas to pay to the said Official Liquidator the sum of Rs. 5 in full satisfaction of the claim in the suit as against him. The amount to be paid on the sealing of this decree.

3. Defendant No. 3, Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy having paid the said Official Liquidator the sum of Rs. 15,000 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim in suit as against him, the suit be dismissed as against him.

4. Defendant No. 5, Parshotam Vishram Mavji to pay to the said Official Liquidator the sum of Rs. 2,500 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim in suit as against him. The amount to be paid on the sealing of this decree.

5. Defendant No. 6, Charandas Chaturbhoy Morarji to pay to the said Official Liquidator the sum of Rs. 2,500 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim in suit as against him. The amount to be paid on the sealing of this decree.

6. Defendant No. 7 Laloobhai Dharamchand to pay to the said Official Liquidator the sum of Rs. 15,000 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim in suit as against him. Rs. 4,000 of the said amount being already paid, the remainder to be paid, Rs. 1,000 on sealing of this decree and the balance by five equal monthly instalments of Rs. 2,000 each.

7. Defendant No. 9, Velji Lakhamsey and Jadavjee Lakhamsey do pay to the said Official Liquidator the sum of Rs. 82,500 in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim in the suit as against the estate of Lakhamsey Napoo. Rs. 25,000 of the said sum having been paid, the balance of Rs. 12,500 to be paid on or before the 25th day of March 1916.

8. In the event of any instalment remaining unpaid for 10 days after the same shall become due, the plaintiff to be at liberty to issue execution against the defaulter for the whole balance of the decree as against him forthwith.

9. All parties to bear their own costs.

The Advocate General then submitted that they would go on with the case against the estate of Chunilal. Evidence was being taken when his Lordship rose for the day.

Attorneys for Bank.—Messrs. Little & Co.
Attorneys for Thakore of Morvi.—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Trial of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia Abboo Mahomed Poonjani, v. Haji Moosa Abba & ors. Khund L & M, Part Heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Commercial Cause.

1363-15.—Payne & Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Shirin & anr, Edg G W & Co, Sh D & D. Long Causes.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co, Dhulaji Harkmaji. & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.

1140-30.—Malvi H M & R, Shamchandra Rampratab, v. Velji Anandji, & anr, Captain & V.

1348-15.—Patell and Ez, Ramchandra Babaji Moole, v. Ashanna Ramanna Oodmoloo, Raghavaya N & Co.

1067-15.—Nadirsha & D, Madan Dewsey, v. Kumbhar Luxumon Mulji, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

582-15.—Surajmal & Co, Hiralal Kalianmal, v. Jewanlal Dewsey, Pandia & Co.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazeerkhan Amirkhan, & ors, Amin & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal. Long Causes.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan. a firm, v. Manalal and ors, Tyabjee D & Co, Part Heard.

1163-15.—Payne & Co, Hussonally Adamji Masalawalla, & ors, v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

310-15.—Little and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 374-13291.15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas, & anr, Tyabjee D & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co. Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C. For Posponement.

818-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree (in Chambers.)

S S 1433-15.—Payne & Co, Khimji Assur Virji v. A. Blascheck & Co, a firm, & anr.

Chamber Matters for disposal—List A. (Attorneys.)

1201-12 and 1276-12.—Subnis & Gore, Morwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke, Khanderao L & M. 1-2-16.

60-15.—Subnis & Gore, Miguel Joseph Pinto De Andrade, v. Ebrahim Mahomed Naik & ors. 4-2-16.

In Re Lunacy Act IV of 1912.—In Person, In Re Costs due to the Superintendent of the Nowpada Lunatic Asylum, Thana, v. John Sebastian Periera, Respondent. Notice 19-1-16.

123-15.—Khunderao L & M, Jijaba Sakharam Ghogre, v. Ramchandra Kupa, & ors, Judah & Solomon, 24-1-16. List B. (Counsel).

294-14.—Judah & Solomon Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalay, & ors, v. Bayaji Kashaba Kalay, & ors, Jamsetji R. & D, 28-1-16.

1050-15.—Sarajmal & Co, Arjoon Manji, v. Purshotam Umersi, & ors, Madhowji K & Ch, 4-2-16.

249-15.—Daphtary F & D, Mahomedbhoy Jivraj & ors, v. Fazalbhoy Cassam Hirlal & Co, 4-2-16.

821-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Dewraj Rawji & Co, a firm, v. Fazalbhoy Dewraj & Co. & firm, Mulji & Tha. 8-2-16.

O S 30-16.—Wadia G & Co, Kaikhushru Pezonji Nanabhoy Capadia, v. Shirinbai Bezonji Capadia, & ors, Kanga & Sayani, 13-1-16.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey Kt, & ors. Payne and Co, Daphtary F & D, Wadia G and Co, Captain and V Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabjee D & Co, Little & Co Malv H M & R, Part Heard, 7-2-16.

774-15.—Judah & S, Rajaram Ganooji Karpe, v. Dinanath Damodar Kale & ors, Manchershaw & N, Part Heard 4-12-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

788-14.—Mulla & M, Shah Goculdas Bhogilal, v. Dave Mulji Nathji, Pandia & Co

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Comr's Report.

1161-10.—Madhowji K & Ch, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Radhawahu alias Ladkivahu, widow, & ors, Sh D & Dh, Daph F & D. Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, firm. Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S. In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

SMART WORK BY THE POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Gulabchand Krishnaji and Neumal Lalaji, two Marwaris, with receiving stolen property. Mr. Chhatrapati defended the first and Mr. N. N. Saher defended the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information about a gang receiving stolen property, Mr. Chimanlal on the 28th ultimo disguished himself as a hawker and went to the accuseds' shop at 2nd Carpenter Street. One of the accused asked him to bring stolen property and added they had watches to dispose of. Mr. Chimanlal represented to them that he had got pieces of cloth to dispose of, which he would bring the next day. He then left and at midnight on the 29th ultimo he raided the accuseds' room, where sixteen repeater watches were recovered. The accused made a statement, which led to the arrest of two persons named Shivram Manu and Sukhia Abaji, who, it was alleged, had stolen the watches by breaking into the godown of one Mohanlal Kamalsi, a dealer in cloth and watches at Bhuleshwar.

Both the accused pleaded guilty, and the second admitted three previous convictions. They prayed for mercy. The first, who had assisted the police in the case, was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 175, in default, to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second was setenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate complimented Sub-Inspector Chimanlal for the smart manner in which he had discovered the gang and recovered the property. The complainant asked the Magistrate to allow him to present Mr. Chimanlal, through the Commissioner of Police, a watch and chain. He stated his godown been broken into twice before and the thieves had not been traced until now when Mr. Chimanlal had so smartly brought them to hook. The Magistrate said he would forward the watch and chain to the Commissioner of Police to present it to Mr. Caimanlal.

A PICK-POCKET SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged Atmaram Kasiram with pick-pocketing. It appeared that about 8 p.m. on the 8th instant Ambalal Virachand, a jeweller, was going along Bhuleshwar Road, when the accused gave him a push and snatched away a watch, a gold chain, and a locket, from his waistcoat pocket, and handed it to a companion of his, who cleared away with it. The complainant seized the accused and handed him over to the police. The accused was convicted and as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

"HOW INDIA WROUGHT FOR FREEDOM

Mrs. Annie Besant has rendered a distinct service by the publication of the story of the National Congress told from official records. The book which runs to 610 pages (and its value enhanced by the splendid appendices) is appropriately "Dedicated, development of the Congress movement. and with respectful admiration to her noble son, Dadabhai Naoroji, by her servant," the author. In an admirably written foreword, Mrs. Besant vindicates India's claim for Home Rule, on the basis of the story of the development of the Congress movement, The author does not over-state the case when she dwells upon the grasp of the questions dealt with at successive sessions of the Congress, "the sagacity of the remedies proposed for poverty and misrule, the sobriety of the claims urged, the knowledge of and the sympathy with, the sorrows of the people." All this is well-said. It would have been deplorable if the counsels of the non-official critics had remained altogether unheeded, or if the Government had refrained from responsibly associating the critics with the actual work of legislation and administration. Whether the bureaucracy is willing to acknowledge it or not, the Congress has profoundly influenced the development of Indian polity, and will continue to do so in increasing measure in the years to come. Our Donna Julia's vowing they will never consent, have already consented to do many things the Congress demanded, and indeed in the great Delhi Despatch may be discerned the promise of that scheme of self-government which Dadabhai Naoroji adumbrated in his memorable Presidential address to the Session of the Congress of 1906. If the Government of India to-day is disposed to regard that ideal as only an adorable ideal—a sort of magnificent counsel of perfection—the Congress, which suggested the ideal, will work for the realisation of the ideal. Right through the story of the Congress, as admirably summarised in these pages, may be found the Indian solution of Indian problems—the hoary, baffling problems of "the daily insult of the Arms Act, the constant oppression of the Press and Seditious Meetings Acts, the exclusion of Indians from the higher grades of the Army, the Police and the Educational Service." The story of India's struggle—peaceful, patriotic struggle—is deeply inspiriting, and it gains force and interest in the telling of it by Mrs. Besant.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION.

VOTING BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA Feb. 11.

Mr. Karandikar, a candidate for the ensuing Council election, has been informed by the Commissioner, Central Division, in reply to his letter to the Legal Secretary, that no objection can be taken to voting by delegates appointed by municipal councillors, though they may cease to be members of those municipalities owing to the triennial election coming off during the present and following two months.

GUNS AND PRIESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Some time back you generously conceded space to correspondents who reported a few instances which you termed in your own terse comments as "Priestly Methods." Perhaps you will now permit me also to seek the hospitality of your esteemed journal to record a few items of improved methods practised by our local gallant.

I daresay that your readers will be delighted to learn that our Padri has secured a permit to keep a gun. Since then, dressed in a fashion becoming a modern shikari, he makes a regular circuit,—both morning and evening,—to the surrounding jungles with the gun loaded and ready for action. Padridari can now be blown off with powder and shot, and the parish may go to the devil. Bang and bang is the order of the day; indeed even of nights,—especially moon-light nights,—when it appears you have to remain securely perched up on the lower skirts of an out-stretching branch of a tree if you wish to be blessed with a wild boar coming to the yard below to quench its thirst. Then of course you bang, or double bang. This, I believe, is, as it should be in the case of an ardent spirit devotedly dedicated to holy hunt; but I cannot understand why the poor congregation should be kept patiently waiting for their Sunday Mass till after the priest's return from his shoot. This sort of business, I believe, takes a little money. Unfortunately the parish is miserably poor and cannot afford the outlay required fittingly to equip their Reverend Vicar for his shooting expeditions. But there are innumerable fat trees in the compound of the Church. These could be felled quietly, and carted away for what they may fetch. This again is as it should be in the case of a person regularly practising at all available targets with a view to qualifying himself to the honours of No. 1 Shikari; but what I cannot understand, is the whereabouts of the jewels offered by devotees to the sacred shrine.—Yours, etc.,

PARISHIONER.

Zam-Buk
THE FINEST HEALER FOR THE SKIN.
To use Zam-Buk on any flesh wound or skin sore is the surest way to ward off the perils of Blood-poison, Ulceration, Festered Sores, Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Scalp Sores, and Piles.
Zam-Buk can be depended on better than anything else, not only to swiftly soothe away the pain of a Cut, Bruise, Sprain, Burn, or Scald, but also to keep the broken skin free from infection by dirt and disease, and make it heal up quickly and naturally. Zam-Buk possesses such wonderful soothing, healing, and antiseptic power that it has aptly been termed "A Surgery in a Two-Inch Pot."
Zam-Buk does not contain animal fat, nor is it touched by human hands in the manufacture. It is the out-standing and distinctive feature of this wonderful remedy that it is prepared solely from rare herbal saps and juices, which (as blended together in Zam-Buk) possess wonderful antiseptic and disease-dispelling power. Being of unvarying quality, Zam-Buk always ensures quick and perfect healing.
Prices:—R. 1 per pot, or Rs. 2.4 for large family size (the Rs. 2.4 size contains nearly four times small size). Of all Chemists and Stores, or post-free for Rs. 1.2 and Rs. 2.8, direct from The Zam-Buk Company, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Also from Kemp & Co., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo; and E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon.
KEEP A POT HANDY
HEALING
SOOTHING
Zam-Buk
PURELY VEGETABLE
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL OIL OR FAT NOR ANY MINERAL
PILES · PIMPLES · ECZEMA
RINGWORM · SCIATICA · BAD LEGS
SORES · BURNS · CUTS
BRUISES
SPRAINS · BOILS
SCALP SORES · BACKS · CHAPPED HANDS
ENBROCATION.
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT.

Try what a refreshing, easily digested, and specially nourishing food beverage may be made with Benger's Food in combination with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements. If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half freshly made tea, etc., its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the tea.
Benger's Food also mixes agreeably with stimulants when these may be medically recommended.
BENGER'S
FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
Sold by chemists, etc. everywhere
"Benger's Food and how to use it." The most informative of all Food Booklets sent post free on application to
BENGER'S FOOD, Ltd., MANCHESTER, Eng.
BRANCH OFFICES:
New York (U.S.A.) 02, William St.
Sydney (N.S.W) 117, Pitt Street.
Canadian Agents: National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout Canada.
167 I

CHYAVAN PRASH ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAHARADHWAJA
Rs. 3 per Seer. Rs. 4 per Tola.

SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.

BENARES, DACCA, CALCUTTA & RUNGPUR.

THE best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable **Ayurvedic Pharmacy** in India for the manufacture and sale of shastric medicines both to physicians and patients Established in 1001 for the regeneration of ayurvedic medicines.

Efficient Kavirajes employed in each Branch. (A great boon to Humanity.)

Amritarista :—Rs. 2 per Seer. (The best remedy for malaria and all kinds of fever both acute and chronic.)

Saribadi Sarsa :—Rs. 3 per Seer. (The best blood purifier and ideal tonic. The only remedy for Rheumatism, Gonorrhœa &c.)

Dadmar :—2 As. per box. (The best remedy for Ringworm.)

Dasan Sanker Churna :—2 As. per box. (Dantifrice in the market.)

(1) **Factory :**—Swamibag Road, DACCA. (2) **Head Office :**—Patuatuli Street, DACCA.
(3) **Kasi Branch :**—Dasssssmedh Ghat, Benares. (4) **Rangpur Branch :**—Rangpur.
(5) **Calcutta Head Office :**—52-1, Beadon Street.
(6) **Calcutta Branches :**—227, Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge.)
(7) Do. 2, Upper Circular Road, (Facing Sealdah Station.)
(8) Do. 72-1, Russa Road, Bhowanipore.

Catalogue and treatise on Ayurvedic treatment is distributed free on application. **Medical advice gratis.**

Proprietor—Mathura Mohan Chakraverty, B. A.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Local mails for Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah, Fao, Koweit, Jask Charbar, Bahrein and Busra, will be closed in the Bombay General Post Office this week at 2 p.m.
Bombay Races, 1st Day.
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Malta with English mails due at 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 13.

Presentation of addresses to Mr. H. G. Clark and Dr. Jos Altan D'Souza on behalf of First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood and Cosmopolitan Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Byramji Jeejibhoy Institution, Queen's Road, 4 p.m.
Muslim Students' Union: Inaugural Address by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, St. Xavier's College Hall, Dhobitalao, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Feb. 14

Justices' Election of representatives on the Municipal Corporation
G. I. P. Dance, Byculla Mechanics' Institute.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink.
P. & O. s. s. Salsette with English mails, due at 1 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Prof. N. Fraser's lecture on "China Old and New," 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "Nedra."; 9-30 p.m., The Bandmann Opera Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

(In sad and sacred remembrance of J. E. M.)
If words of consolation
And prayers of meditation
Could make us forget the sadness of death,
During this epoch of materialism,
How peacefully, in spite of the hard battle of life,
We would travel onwards to our goal of a heavenly life!!

PRINTER.—Kavrajee Ardeshir, the second son of the late Mr. Hormasjee Shapoorji Printer of the "Times of India" and brother of Mr. Rustom H. Printer, Engineer, Jubilee Mills and nephew of the late Mr. K. N. Kabrajee and Brothers. Aged 42. Deeply mourned. Funeral this morning at 9 (S.T.), Vachhaghaudy Building, near Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

February, 12.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 19th:—
Sergt. B. Ellis, and Lce Corpl. F. C. Spencer.
Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved this week end for members who have not completed their Class Firing. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m. Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis, (I.A.) on Monday 14th inst. at 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous Telephone Building.
Parades.—C and D Troops will parade on Tuesday the 15th inst. at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle and swords.
Motor Cyclists Detachment.—Motor Cyclists will parade at the Riding School on Tuesday the 15th inst. at 7-15 a.m. for dismounted drill. Dress.—Khaki, rifles and bandoliers.
A and B Troops will parade on Wednesday the 16th inst., at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvour Church Gate Station. (All members will attend) Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, regimental saddles, rifles, sword and bandoliers.
Dismounted Parade.—Sword Exercise for all members at the Riding School on Thursday the 17th inst. at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Mufti, sword slung on the waist belt.
Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will take place at Santa Cruz from the 11th to 21st March 1916.
Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 11.

No. 56—DUTIES.—
Duties for the week commencing 6th February, 1916:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.
No 57—PARADES.—
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday the 12th instant for 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at 7 a.m.
No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad.
Sunday 15th instant at 8 a.m. Class Firing.
Electrical Engineer Company.
The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for inspection by the C.R.E., 6th (Poona) Division.

Sd/. J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

B. V. A. Rifle Association.

The Annual Prize Meeting will start at Ghatkopar on Sunday the 13th instant with an all day shoot at the following ranges:—
Match I (Morning) 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.
Match II (Afternoon) 200, 500, and 600 yards.
Details of prizes, etc., will be issued later.
Lunch will be suplied at Rs. 1-4-0 per head.
Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening from 6 to 7-45 p.m.

March .....To the Front .....Hume
Overture ...The Caliph of Bagdad...Boieldien
Valse .....San Sebastian .....Dodwell
Fantasia ...Italian Folk Songs ...Rampezzotti
Russian Dance .....Dance de Zuanes .....Leslie
Selection .....Belisario .....Donizetti
Intermezzo .....Laughing Eyes .....Finck
Two Step .....Robert E. Lee .....Pether.

BAND AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5-30.

March.—Your King and Country Wants You ..... Rubens
Overture.—Le Diademe ..... Herman
Valse.—The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Selection.—The Chocolate Soldier ... Strans
Reverie.—Twilight Dream ..... Thurban
Selection.—Patriotic Memories ..... St. Quentin.
Two Step.—Get out and get under ...Abrahams.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the English Mails of the 28th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 a.m. on Tuesday next.

REPORTED BURGLARY,

Gafoorkhan Sadulkhan, a paper-box maker, residing at Khandia Street, reports a burglary and theft of ornaments, sovereigns and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 794.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ.

A meeting of the members of the Telugu B. D. Samaj will be held to-morrow at 1-30 (p.m.), at Ragu Babaji Night School Hall, when Mr. S. B. Awar, will read a paper on "Early Marriages."

NEW WADI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the New Wadi Girls' School will be held to-day in the Seth Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Gaiwadi, at 5 p.m. Mrs. Palmer will distribute the prizes.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA.

A meeting of the Kapole Bania community of Bombay will be held at Madhav Bag today for presenting an address to Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta. Sir Jagmohandas Vurjivandas will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The Bombay Scottish Orphanage has benefitted to the extent of Rs. 809-1-0 being the nett proceeds of the Concert held on "Burn's Night" by the Scots Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

A debating meeting of the above Circle will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m., in the Bombay New English School, E.P. Tank, when Mr. M. V. Prabhakar will speak on "Indian Education." Mr. L. S. Bhandare will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION OF KARWAR,

In the examination in First Aid to the Injured held at the Karwar local centre on 26th January last the following candidates were declared to have passed.—Messrs. S L Ugrankar, M S Muzumdar, R S Madiman, A N Karnatki, G A Hattyangdi, N S Ullal, B M Mudbhatkal, R G Bantwal, and S A Shaik.

A BURNING ACCIDENT.

Nazirbai, a Mahomedan girl, aged 12 years, residing with her husband Kassim in Chimna Butcher Street, was cooking at a stove on Thursday, when her "saree" accidentally caught fire and she was burnt all over her body. She was alone in the room at the time. Her cries brought neighbours to her assistance, who put out the fire. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and four deaths from plague and five attacks and two deaths from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Thursday. Middle and Lower Colaba and Bhuleshwar each reported an attack and a death from plague, while Tardeo, Byculla and Parel reported an attack each only and Sewri and Worli a death each. The total mortality from all causes was 99, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 97 of 1914. Out of 2,720 rats caught during the day, 51 were found to be plague-stricken.

KHULNA BAGIRHAUT RAILWAY CO, LTD.

It will be seen from the prospectus of the newly formed Khulna Bagirhaut Railway Company, Ltd., circulated along with this issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," the enterprise though concerned with a railway line in Bengal, owes its inception to some of the leading financiers and business men of Ahmedabad. In view of the paucity of railway lines in India financed and controlled by purely Indian directorates, it is to be hope that the undertaking will prove quite as successful as any of the lines under non-Indian control.

KHOJA KHAN MAHOMED HABIB BHAI A. V SCHOOL.

The above school was visited by Mr. J. Nelson Fraser, Principal of the Secondary Training College, on Thursday, when he was welcomed by Mr. H. S. Rubens, the Headmaster, and Mr. Dost Mahomed Pir Mahomed, J.P., one of the Trustees of the school. Mr. Fraser passed more than an hour in the school visiting class after class in turn, and making many useful suggestions for the betterment of the Institution. He seemed pleased with what he saw, and before leaving was garlanded.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS,

It has been decided to hold an Inter-College Debate between this College and the St. Xavier's College on Saturday the 19th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. R. nantaram Mudaliar will propose "That fiscal autonomy is the only means to develop fully the resources of India" and Mr. H. M. Jagatiani of St. Xavier's College will oppose this proposition. The Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will preside. The Debate will be held in the St. Xavier College and is open to the public.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Last night the Howitt-Phillips Company repeated their Thursday success, "The Silver King." To-night they are doing "The Sign of the Cross" and this will again be put on at 9-30 to-morrow as a special Sunday attraction.

One of the greatest of the recent photo-play sensations at Home was the screen version of George R. Sims' great drama "The Lights O' London," which was recently revived on the legitimate stage in London. It will be seen at 6-45 each evening next week except on Wednesday and Saturday, when the Howitt-Phillips Co. are giving matinees. Several famous plays and novels, as treated for film purposes, have been seen in Bombay of late, but none is likely to attract so much interest or to be so full of dramatic situations as "The Lights O' London." In addition, the ever popular Wiffles will be seen in "A Victim of Jealousy," there will be another comic called "Divorce for Two," and the Pathé Gazette which is expected to arrive by to-night's mail is to be screened. There is no doubt, therefore, that the splendid reputation the Royal Opera House has gained for first-class cinema will be enhanced during the coming week.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Not content with the immense popularity of their new serial, the Imperial Cinema have further augmented the high standard of their programmes by including the "Who Pays?" series, a complete drama of which will be shown every other week, whilst the "Exploits of Elaine" shall continue its course as hitherto. The "Who Pays?" series on the Imperial programme, will, no doubt, appear in strong contrast to the "Exploits," each holding to its own particular kind, and each striking an entirely different chord in the human mind. The one touches the adventurous side of human nature, while the other stirs the philosophical impulse. The 'Exploits of Elaine" is now gone up to 11th and 12th Episodes, and as previously announced there are now only two more episodes left when the identity of the Clutching Hand will be revealed and Elaine and Kennedy will embark their New Adventures. The Gazette will also be hown provided the English Mail is delivered in time.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

No one will think of disputing the power of that mystery photo play "The Black Box" which is being shown to packed houses since the last three weeks at the above picture palace. From to-night, the tenth, eleventh and twelth episodes are to be screened, and these promise to be even more attractive than those gone before. The success of this serial is based on the universal appetite for mystery. Whilst the ultimate end to the series of adventures remains in doubt, the mind is held in thrall. Conceived by master minds, produced on a colossal scale, the vast superiority of this marvellous serial marks the great advance in photo-play production. No such combination of world known talent and unlimited resources has ever before been possible. "The Black Box" is absolutely full of new and original ideas which have never been used in a film story of any kind before. In episode ten we are introduced to a new and particularly deadly poison, the presence of which can only be detected by the addition of sugar to the liquid in which it has been dissolved. Earlier in the story we have seen Quest performing miracles with a little instrument of his own invention called the Phototelsme, which shows just what is happening at the other end of the telephone wire, and we have seen him escaping in marvellous fashion from various prisons by the simple method of blowing out one of the walls by means of a marvellous explosive, the full force of which is directed in only one direction. In episode twelve Lenora whilst pursuing Craig across the Mexican frontier, falls through a bridge into a raging torrent below, on horseback, a wonderfully daring fall of twenty feet and one of the most sensational, thrilling happenings in the serial. Quest, who sees the accident from a little distance, dashes up, and without a moment's hesitation, plunges in to her rescue. The programme includes the usual Gaumont Graphic, topical of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji honoured with the title of LL.D. and his life at home, and the inimitable Charles Chaplin.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The following is the result of the game in the Open Single Tennis Tournament under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club, played yesterday morning:—Y. B. Wassoodew beat V. D'Silva, 6-0: 6-1.

The following game is down for decision this evening:—Dr. (Miss) I. DeJoss v. J. Taliat.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The annual cold season cricket match of the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club will be played on the 20th instant on the Elphinstone Cricket Club's pitch in which the well-known as well as the promising Parsi cricketers of the Maidan Clubs will take part. Dr. H. D. Kanga and Mr. S. M. Chothia will captain the respective teams. The game will commence at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar has given a donation of rupees one lakh to the Hindu University at Benares.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B27

ZOROASTRIAN INHERITANCE.

REV. DR MOULTON'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. J. Hope Moulton of the University of Manchester delivered a lecture yesterday on "Zoroastrian Inheritance." The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presided and there was a large attendance.

The Chairman, introducing the lecturer, said:—It is usual for the Chairman on occasions like this to introduce the lecturer before he addresses the audience. My task is easy, as the distinguished scholar who is going to address you this evening is not a stranger to an audience like the one which has met to-day to hear him. Though some of you must be seeing him for the first time, most of you know him by name and fame. The Rev. Dr. Moulton is a Professor in the University of Manchester. In the cours of his Oriental studies, he was attracted to the literature and religion of our old fatherland of Iran. His Hibbert lectures which have formed the subject of his well-known book "Early Zoroastrianism," have been widely known among Iranian scholars. Having studied ancient Parseeism from books, and having risen to the rank of one of the greatest authorities on the subject, he has now turned his attention to modern Parseeism. One of the objects of his visit to India is to study that Parseeism in its home, in Bombay, which forms the head-quarters of our little community, and in other places. On behalf of you all I welcome him here, and I am sure even those who are not here join me in that welcome.

The Rev. Dr. Moulton, in the course of his lecture, said he had always taken the deepest interest in the ancient literature of the Parsis. The first and foremost in the Zoroastrian inheritance was the person of their Prophet, who was one of the very greatest figures in the history of the world's thought. The lecturer admired him so warmly because he appeared at such an early date of the world's history and inculcated noble truths and dispelled errors. The date of his appearance was his greatest claim to the gratitude of the world. As to the theory of Zoroaster being a myth, started by a professor in the West, it was a theory over which the lecturer asked the audience not to waste their time; for, Zoroaster was every bit as real a man as themselves. What he valued most in the great prophet was the note of his intense personal conviction, which impelled him to propagate sublime truths even at much persecution. It was a marvellous thing that he should have appeared at the date at which he did and uttered those sublime truths in those hymns, at the tone of which not even the most fastidious critic could cavil. As to his doctrine of monotheism, and the ideas he taught about God, there was nothing in them which a Christian could not heartily endorse. In his doctrine of evil Zoroaster stood unique. It taught them that in that connection they had got nothing else to do but to fight the devil with all their might and drive him away.

ZOROASTER'S OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

The lecturer next referred to the optimistic outlook on life taught by Zoroaster. The speaker would not condemn ascetism outright but he asserted it would be a libel on God if anybody said that these earthly bodies He had given them were such evil things that they should be put aside. The pessimistic or the ascetic view of life was not in the religion of the Parsis. The rules of conduct taught by Zoroaster were intensely practical. The speaker next dwelt upon the charitable instincts of the Parsis. Whilst in Europe he had had to contradict many false notions held there about the Parsis, and he had to tell the people there that it was incorrect to say that the Parsis were fire-worshippers. There was one thing, however, about which people in Europe seemed to know much and that was that many of the Parsis were very wealthy and very charitable. Charity was indeed the distinguishing feature of the Pasri community. There was one delicate matter to which he would refer. He urged them to make a most earnest endeavour to make their religion a reality in their daily life. If religion was to be anything at all it ought to be everything with everybody, and should not be a mere side-issue. They need to learn the real meaning of their prayers. When they recited their prayers in the sacred verses of the Gathas at their places of worship, the prayers ought to mean something to them. He would speak five words with understanding rather than five thousand without knowing their meaning, and in this connection he wished for the time when every Parsi girl and boy would be taught to know the meaning of their prayers.

Referring to the doctrine of the oneness of God taught by their religion, he said he did not wish to touch the question of proselytism but he asked them if it was not possible, without the aid of proselytism, to do their best to awaken the mind of India to the religious truths which the Parsis held and which were so little understood in this country. It was not only the Christians but also the Zorostrians who should be interested in putting the lofty ideas of God before India, the ideas of the oneness of the Almighty, of a purely ethical Heaven, etc. The Parsis had blessed India with many things and he asked them to teach, as Chritian Missionaries were teaching, India the oneness of God.

Hearty votes of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

ARMY DEPARTMTNT.

Dr. A. Dias has been appointed a temporary Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service.

The following retired officers of the Indian Medical Service are re-employed during the period of war:

Lieut.-Colonels J. G. Hulbert and E. H. Sharman and Majors E. S. Peck, M. Dick and T. A. O. Langston.

The following appointments are made to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

Cavalry Branch:—To be Lieutenants: A. D. Macgregor.

Infantry Branch:—To be 2nd Lieutenants: M. J. Determes, C. Kavanaph and W. A. Harwood.

Major W. F. Bourne, of the 6th jats, has been promoted Lt.-Colonel.

2nd-Lieutenant A. W. Stoachans, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, resigns the service.

The Rev. A. D. Green, Honorary Chaplain, East Indian Railway, is granted the volunteer officer's decoration.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson has been appointed an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council vice Mr. Quin.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. M. Bailey, on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

Mr. T. J. C. Action officiates in the Political Department and has been posted as Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Cunningham, I.M.S., becomes Director, Research Institute, Kasauli, vice Major Chistopher reverted to military duty.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. M. Cook is appointed to class two of the general list and officiated in class one and posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. B. Roy has been appointed Assistant Engineer, E. B. Railway.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

To be temporary Lieutenants.—L. W. Christie, H. J. Bugg, G. A. V. Howes, H. Maccallam, F. J. Collins, I. J. Duncan, E. O. Knowles, W. G. Readman, P. R. Morgan, F. H. Tanner, C. Exley, J. R. Graham, H. H. Sadbury, J. Malone, W. E. Gordon-Brown, C. Coutts, W. A. Milne and H. C. Tavey.

To be temporary Sub-Lieutenants.—J. H. Cooper, H. Lloyd Jones, F. R. H. Beekingsgale, B. J. Pinkham, A. P. Llewellyn, B. G. Jackson, S. McMurty, D. C. Graham and L. W. Fordham.

To be temporary Assistant Engineers.—W. Downie, R. C. Forsyth, G. P. Cabb, R. M. Innes, C. W. Christopher, W. Symmonds, J. C. Blackmore, J. H. Barker and O. R. Whitby.

EXPORT OF PEPPER PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

A press communiqué says:—

Under instructions from his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are prohibiting the export of pepper and capsicum to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British possessions and British protectorates. In regard to the grant of licenses the Secretary of State for India has for the present reserved to himself the decision on all applications to export to neutral countries in Europe even when these are in respect of existing commitments. Collectors of customs have been authorised to permit exports to the remaining prohibited destinations up to normal quantities.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

At the share market a fairly large number of transactions took place in jute mill shares, the market for which opened very firm although there was a slightly easier feeling in the afternoon. Coal shares attracted slightly more attention. In other directions there was no feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance 336, 337, Auckland 152, 153, 155, Barnagore 85/9, 86, Belvedere 268, 270, 268, Budge Budge 388, Clive 118, Dalhousie 234, 225, 236, 234, 231, Delta 389, 390, 388, Empire 23/12, 25, 24/10, Fort Gloster 350, 354, 356, 357, 356, Fort William 115, 116, 117, Gondalparah 452, Howrah 203, Kamarhatty 319, 320, 316, 317, Kanknarrah 395 to 398, 296, 397, Kelvin 352 to 357, 356, Lansdowne (prefs) 135, 136, Naihaty 210, Northbrook 22/12 to 24, 23/8, Standard 284, 285, 283/8, 285, Union 359, 360.

Coal:—Burrakur 19, Bhulanbararee 27/4, Bengal 765, Hurriladih 118, 119, small lot Jumtini 4, 4/4, Bhalgora 24/8, Kosoonda Nyadee 19/8, 19/12, Lakhurka 17, Raneegunge 29/12, Sendra 13/8, Teetulmuri 11/12.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank ordinary 291, Calcutta Steam Navigation 121, Fort William flour 19, Ganges Rope 130, Dunbar cotton prefs 46, 47, Kamarhatty debentures 104/8.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted for cash at Rs. 83/6 to 83/10 and small lots were done at Rs. 83/12 to Rs. 84.

WE SUPPLY EVERYTHING

ELECTRICAL.

Motors, Pumps, Dynamos,

All Lighting Accessories.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR SHOWROOMS.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING AND TRADING Co.

RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF THE

FAMOUS GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.

A fine opportunity to taste their Pure & Rich Grape Flavour & Aroma.

Price List on Application:—

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117—125, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparations this is

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.

N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

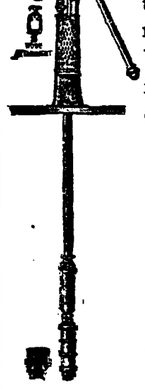
K. B. JOSHI & Co

CENTURY BUILDING

No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Something Entirely New.

DEEP WELL FORCE PUMP



For drawing water from deep wells these pumps hav no other parallel. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Price, Rs. 60.

SHALLOW WELL PUMPS

Up to 25 feet depth, Rs. 35.

Writefor full Particulars

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and mo economically under the expert actuaria advice of

GE. MORING, Esq., Fs Fs As, Fs Is As, (Lond

Low rates, liberal conditions

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.

Managing Director:

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
Sole Agents for
ALL THE BEST CARS
including
The Majestic Daimler
The Famous Fiat
The Popular Rover
The Standard Light Cars
FIAT and DAIMLER
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES,
Write for particulars and prices to
Elphinstone Circle
BOMBAY.

FRESH FLOWERS
J. B. IRANI, FLORIST,
Specialist for
BRIDAL SHOWER BOUQUETS, WREATHS, CROSSES.
PLANTS at most reduced rates.
Apply at
Victoria Road,
Behind Gloria Church, Byculla.

MODERN AMERICAN
PAINLESS DENTISTRY
Dr. CARR, D.D.S,
DENTAL SURGEON,
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay
(*Opposite Clock Tower*)
Lowest fees compatible with skilled operating and permanent
HIGH CLASS DENTAL
WORK.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

PINET CASTILLON BRANDY
THREE * * * STARS.
Castillon Brandy has stood the severest test of times.
Castillon Brandy is known for over a century. Its high quality, exquisite taste, mild flavour and guaranteed maturity could hardly be equalled.
Castillon Brandy commands most extensive sale in India.
Castillon Brandy is bottled for all markets of the world in uniform quality.
Castillon Brandy is used by people of all sorts and conditions. Its popularity has made it a necessary of every household.
Castillon Brandy is neither too dear nor too cheap. The price has been adjusted to a figure to suit all purses.
Castillon Brandy is imitated in many places. Examine the "Three Barrels" Trade Mark on the label of each bottle. Beware of spurious imitations.
Can be had from all the leading wine merchants or from
D. C. DOMRICAR & CO.
Oppo: Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
MILL, GIN & FACTORY OWNERS
Suppliers of all class of Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, Beathes Belting, genuine Hair Belting Rubber Sheet and Insertion, Electrical Goods Mill, Gin and Railway Stores, Machinery Hardware and General Sundries.
Large stock of above goods can be had for immediate delivery
Goods supplied also on Indent basis and contracts for Electrical Installation undertaken.
Prices, Samples and Estimates on application.
ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL
& ENGINEERING Co.,
26, Military Square, BOMBAY.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

THE
KATNI CEMENT
&
INDUSTRIAL
Co., Ltd.
Works: Katni, C.P.
Manufacturers of
"CASTLE" Brand
INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT.
Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specification.
Send orders and enquiries to
C. MACDONALD & Co.
AGENTS
Cox's Building Hornby Road
BOMBAY.
NOTE:—We find that some German Manufacturers imported Cement to India under the name of "Peacock" brand and we therefore decided to market our production as "CASTLE" brand.
There will be no difference in the quality of our cement and the present high standard will continue to be maintained.

FOR ANYTHING IN
OPTICS
CONSULT
BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA,
ALICE BUILDINGS
HORNBY ROAD
AND
KALBADEVI ROAD
OPP. POST OFFICE
BOMBAY.
We are the first and the only manufacturers in India of the most high-class spectacle lenses in the world, and are the sole recipients of unrivalled testimonials from such enlightened personages as H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla, The Hon. Sir D. D. Davar, Justice of the High Court, The Hon. Sir Jamsedji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Lieut-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., I.M.S., and a host of others, to the effect that we successfully manufactured for them ophthalmic lenses, which none else in Bombay were capable to do.
Eyes tested by a competent Ophthalmic Surgeon from Moorfields and West London Eye Hospitals.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
(ESTABLISHED 1906.)
Students coached for L. C. C. and Professional Accountants and Auditors' Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system. Terms moderate. Principals, A. J. Mukati F.L.A.A. Certified Accountant and A. S. Madon, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road. 551

WE ARE IMPORTERS
of the best kinds of
PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.
Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS.
DINSHAW & Co.,
General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commision Agents.
No. 1, Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
India and the Economics of the war	8
Agricultural Education	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Amusements	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS	
Governor at Junagadh	10
Governor at Junagadh	9
The Heroic Turk	11
Repatriated Austrians from India	11
Victoria Corsses in present campaign	11
Lord Curzons' statue	11
The American presidency	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	6
SPORTING NEWS	7
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	4

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, February, 12, 1916.

INDIA AND THE ECONOMICS OF THE WAR.

In the very interesting and, in some respects, important debate on the Economics of the War initiated by Professor Hewins no reference was made to India and Ceylon; and yet the motion submitted to the House related to the part the British Empire is to play in mobilising its economic strength, in co-operation with the Allies, so that that strength may be brought effectively into play against the enemy. The references to the Dominions were explicitly to the self-governing Dominions, and the references to consultations with the Governments of the Dominions naturally excluded the Government of India. But the development of the economic resources of the Empire desiderated was based by every speaker, who took part in the debate, including Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, on principles as thoroughly applicable to India as to any portion of the self-governing Dominions. Let us briefly examine the points made in the debate and how far India comes in.

We may premise by referring to the striking way in which Germany prepared for this war by an economic war against the whole world, carried on over a long period of years with every equipment of science and the entire mechanism of the State. That pre-war economic penetration affected the Allies, the British Dominions and India,—the last named being probably more disastrously so than the self-governing Dominions with their highly developed industrial system and the absolute control of their tariffs. That being so, one had a right to expect that the question of repairing the economic ravages wrought in India by Germany would come in for serious discussion at the hands of the great pandits of the economic world. Not a word was said, amidst all the voluminous verbiage, on the peculiar claims of India to take part in any Imperial plan that might be devised to counter the enemy and to her ability to sustain any responsibility that she might be called upon to bear. Mr. Hewins was very eloquent in expounding the commonplace doctrine that the aim of Empire-policy should be to carry the States of the Empire in any measures that might be adopted. Yes! But nothing was said as to how India was to be "carried" in the promotion of this policy. Mr. Hewins laments the German control over raw materials and metal ores: thanks to India's lack of industries and the *laissez fair* policy of the Government, that control was far more complete in India than elsewhere. Then, again, it was insisted that the primary object of the economic policy of the future should be the stoppage or contraction of German export trade. India could contribute her fair share to that stoppage or contraction if she were helped to develop her industries. Mr. Peto, the Unionist, who seconded the motion, rightly insisted that it was necessary above all things "to come to an arrangement with our Dominions *and Dependencies* as to the steps which should be taken to bring about the economic resurrection so essential after the war." This is the only direct reference that can be traced in the debate to the economic resurrection of Britain's dependencies, but even so it is vague enough. Sir Alfred Mond, hitherto a protagonist of "sound economic views" (*alias* for Free Trade) had to admit that Germany's complete control of the smelting industry in Australia was entirely due to the fact that the Germans were the only people who worked out a process which made the Australian ores of any use. He drove home the important point that "no amount of tariff legislation or treaties would assist us in depriving the Germans of these advantages unless we could develop our technical knowledge and apply it." Mr. Mackinder, also dwelt upon this point, insisted upon the proper utilisation of our tariffs banks, railways, ports, and all sorts of mechanism of the State for the resurrection of our industries. What is the position of India in these respects? India has no control over her tariff. The traditions of the Indian banks, derived from the conservative practices of the English banks, are averse from the financing of industries. Our railways and ports are regulated to facilitate the exports of raw materials and to foster foreign imports under the Free Trade dispensation. As for the mechanism of the State being employed in the promotion of technical education and the fostering of industry, the story can be told with even greater brevity than the story of the snakes in the Emerald Isle! Once in a way, with decorous emphasis, attention is called to the need for statistical surveys, and when any practical suggestions are made for the promotion of scientific education and technical training of India, they are promptly smothered under an avalanche of economic shibboleths. Mr. Mackinder made the eminently practical suggestion that it should be ascertained what quantities of the different commodities were wanted within the British Empire and to produce them within the Empire. That is a suggestion in which India might fairly, and in all humility, claim to have a profound interest. These and other questions have to be approached from a standpoint different from that with which we have all been traditionally familiar,—and more so in India than elsewhere.

It is emphatically true of India's economic future that "history cannot go on from exactly the same point after, as before the war." Mr. Runciman is as emphatic as Mr. Mackinder in saying that there should be no essential article required in the arts of peace or war upon which we cannot lay our hands within the British Empire. We heartily agree, and ask, What about India? India's economic future must be considered from the point of view of her special, long-neglected needs but great and illimitable resources. It were idle to pretend that Government can do everything to foster industries, in spite of the personal ability, trained skill and industrial enterprise of the people. The peculiarity of the Indian position is that the Government alone can do certain things which the people cannot do for themselves in the vastly important fields of improvement of education, the promotion of research methods, training of men, extension of banking facilities, assisting infant industries to get on their feet and so forth. It is due to Germany's careful attention to these several factors that she has been able to dominate the world's trade. We are slowly unlearning many things and learning from the enemy many other things which we to our cost have disdained to learn. There are certainly many things to unlearn about India and very many other things to learn as to her special needs. It is patient inquiry into these things that is imperatively necessary, and if Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's forthcoming motion results in such an inquiry, the country will be well content.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

A number of questions of more or less debatable character were discussed at the Agricultural Education Conference which met at Pusa last week. The Conference included official and non-official experts from every part of India,—though the number of non-officials and especially of Indian non-officials could well have been made larger to give the Conference a really representative character,—particularly as the recommendations of the Conference will largely determine the future course of Government policy regarding agricultural education. The most important conclusion arrived at by the Conference may be briefly summed up. The Conference accepted it as an absolute proposition that colleges under the Agricultural Department should provide such a liberal and scientific education as will attract students who wish to take up higher studies and research work in agriculture for their own sake as well as suitable candidates for service in the Agricultural Department, but they were not convinced that this was a practical ideal or one which local conditions rendered desirable in provincial colleges. The reason which led the Conference to this decision was the contention that there were not enough students in any of the four colleges of Upper India to justify in any indivivdual case the provision of training of the type intended. On the other hand, the Conference has thought it necessary to recommend that there should at least be one college in Upper India at which education should not be restricted to the training of men for departmental requirements. They added the provision, however, that this should be done only if the necessary staff and equipment can be made available for such a college, without prejudicing the normal development of the general work of the Agricultural Department. This proviso is obviously unnecessary, for, the country being more agricultural than anything else, it becomes the duty of Government to provide at least one up-to-date Agricultural College in each Presidency, that would have affiliated to it a number of agricultural schools in the different towns. Besides, though the Agricultural Department serves the needs of the people, it cannot be expected to meet the demands of the growing number of anxious students who wish to take up higher studies and research work in agricultural industry. Any consideration of prejudicial effect on the normal development of the work of the Department,—and we cannot see how the improvement of the standard and the facilities of higher agricultural education can in any way affect for the worse, the development of the work of the Department,—should not therefore be allowed to influence the character of the provision that should be made for the higher agricultural education in the country.

Notes of the Day.

The Pirates' Latest.

The fatuousness of President Wilson's policy regarding the submarine "frightfulness" has been too often demonstrated to require further enlargement. The latest manifestation of this policy was the suggestion that merchantmen should be disarmed so that, in effect, German pirates should not be put to any unnecessary annoyance or inconvenience in sinking them. A very grim light is thrown on this suggestion by two recent telegrams. The earlier of these told how three liners were able to beat off submarines in the Mediterranean. Thus, but for the fact that they were armed, any one might at this moment have been at the bottom of the ocean. As "The Times" very pertinently remarks, there cannot be a better reply to the suicidal American suggestion to disarm merchantmen. How Germany interprets the suggestion is supplied by the later telegram that she has notified to neutrals that armed merchantmen will be treated as warships from March 1,—that is, sunk at sight,—unless the merchantman gets the first sight of the submarine, in which case the result may be different!

I. C. S. War Appointments.

The Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Act, we were told by Mr. Chamberlain, some time ago in Parliament, was not to be put into operation during the war, so that it would be premature to discuss the regulations to be framed under the Act at that stage. The explanatory notice now issued by Mr. Chamberlain gives quite a new turn to the affair. It appears from his explanation that appointments to the Indian Civil Service under the Act will be made this year. This announcement cannot but revive the fears as to the manner in which the "temporary" provisions of the Act are to be enforced without prejudicing the interests and the claims of Indians and at the same time those of the efficiency and the standard of the service. Mr. Chamberlain, in his previous statement in the Commons, said that his reason for not desiring to make appointments under the Act during the war was that, until the length and effects of the war were known, it would be most unwise to frame regulations. He added that he did not want to frame regulations under which selections would be made during the war or to make such selection. The war has not yet ended and it is difficult to understand what miracle has happened to force Mr. Chamberlain to adopt this change of front.

Bombay's Health in January.

Dr. Turner's monthly "bulletin of health" for January, which has just been issued, shows clearly how badly the city is suffering in point of health just now in comparison with the conditions prevailing at the commencement of the year in 1915. But then, last year, as everybody knows, was an exceptionally healthy year, whether in regard to the epidemic diseases or the general mortality in the city. Unfortunately, the new year has ushered in a general deterioration in health and small-pox as well as plague, which throughout last year were more or less under control, are threatening seriously to mar the prospects of a healthy season. Small-pox registered last month 84 fatal cases as against only 17 of last year, while the toll from plague was 44 as against 7 of 1915. Fortunately cholera has been completely quiescent for a long time. The returns of malarial and enteric cases do not show any serious advance over last year's figures, but those of the tubercular and malarial kind do.

Seasonal Sickness.

The Health Officer points out that the prevailing diseases against which residents of Bombay ought to take precautionary steps, are diarrhoea, dysentery, enteric and malarial and other fevers, small-pox, measles and plague. Over 1,691 vaccinations were performed at different offices, houses, dispensaries, schools and institutions, besides those done at public vaccination stations. The Lady Willingdon Scheme for providing accommodation to poor women during confinement held the first Annual Meeting on 27th January; the result of the year's work was so encouraging that two more maternity homes are to be provided. The number of births during the month was 1,921, as compared with 1,693 of January last year. The total number of deaths amounted to 3,432 as compared with 1,811 last year.

Nepotism in the English Courts.

The sixth and final Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service in England dealing with the Legal Department contains much evidence on the prevalence of old style patronage which is very entertaining. Here for example is a dialogue between Mr. Graham Wallas and Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie:—

Page 5 of the Return sets out the actual names of the masters and assistant masters in the Central Office.

Mr. ——— his £1,500 a year, is he the son of a judge?—Yes.

Is Mr. ——— the son of a judge?—Yes.

Is Mr. ——— the son of a judge?—Yes.

Is Mr. ——— the son of a judge?—Yes.

Is Mr. ——— the cousin of a judge?—He is certainly a near relation of a late Lord Justice, but not a son.

Mr. ———, is he the cousin of a Lord Chief Justice's wife?—I do not know.

Mr. ———, is he the brother-in-law of a Lord Chief Justice—Yes.

That accounts for seven out of nine.

How a Job was Secured.

A majority of the Clerks of Assize, most of whom get £800 a year, are also sons of judges. A first-class clerk in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature (£700 a year) describes how he heard of a vacancy and got the job:—

There was a gentleman in the office at the time, who was connected with a friend of my father's and my father asked him to dinner and talked to him after dinner; he heard about the old Court of Exchequer Master's Office, and made inquiries and found that Sir Fredrick Pollock had got a nomination.

Again, once the appointments are secured, says the "New Statesman," some of them appear to be very secure. A Clerk in the Probate Registry said that it would be "an act of grace" for a member of his class to retire at the age of 90, if he felt it difficult to get down to the office. As regards some light into the character of the work done in several of the Departments, the following remarks, which passed between Mr. Coward and Sir Samuel Evans cannot be surpassed.

We have had one or two of the clerks here, and the evidence of one I have before me. I asked him to give an account of what his day was, and you would be surprised to know how difficult he found it to give an account of what he did in the day?—You mean it would not necessarily produce brain-fag.

With the result that in the end I asked him whether any intelligent person of twenty-five could not learn all that he told us he did in twenty-four hours, and he said: "Yes, he could"; he quite agreed,—and you know these people get very substantial salaries?—They do, but that is not peculiar to Somerset House. You will find it in lots of the Government offices, I should imagine.

One of these people was asked what they did, and he said. "Well, we help one another"?—That is a very nice feeling, but you think it too costly?

An Example in War Economy.

Some time ago we referred to a case which illustrated the danger of preaching what one cannot practise,—a danger which often besets the path of those who are over-anxious to play the part of public censor and social reformer. Another case of an almost opposite character has been brought to our notice which may well serve as an excellent example. A Zorosastrian gentleman of Surat recently had to celebrate the marriage of a member of his family. If he had followed the practice usual in ordinary times he would have spent a large sum on the various ceremonies of this happy occasion. He felt, however, that at times like these when the need of helping in the prosecution of the war,—in any way, great or small,—is more urgent than the gratification of a personal wish, expenditure on mere luxuries like entertainments to friends and relations would not be justifiable. Instead, therefore, of incurring this expenditure he sent a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Lady Willingdon for the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund. A departure of this character from a recognised social custom,—though made in a good cause,—requires the exercise of not a little moral courage; for it means setting at nought the general impression wrongly created that it is the amount of expenditure which a man incurs on occasions like these which decides his social position and prospects.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' ADVANCE IN WEST.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

DIPLOMATIC COUNCIL OF ALLIES.

GERMANS AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

Fierce fighting is reported from Artois. The French occupied more ground at La Folie. The communiqué says that the French continued their progress in Artois by bombing communication trenches west of La Folie.

Germany and Austria have notified neutrals of their intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships from the 1st March.

Commenting on the "suicidal American suggestion" of disarming merchantmen "The Times" points out that three liners successfully warded off submarine attacks.

America has sent a Note to Austria demanding an apology for the submarine attack on the steamer Petrolite, the punishment of the commander, and an indemnity for injury.

The Russians between Hovno and Lutzk captured two hills at the point of the bayonet and repulsed counter-attacks.

The French have occupied the Island of Fano, north of Corfu.

A French air squadron dropped bombs on Smyrna on Tuesday.

Great importance is attached to M. Briand's mission to Italy. It is expected to result in Italians sending troops to Salonika and the establishment of a common diplomatic council of the Allies with its seat in Paris.

It is suggested that the mission of Lord Curzon to the King of the Belgians was connected with Germany's peace overtures to Belgium.

A new Canada biplane, capable of travelling 120 miles per hour is the most recent British reply to the German Fokker machine which the enemy has so largely advertised

DEATH OF GENERAL CHARLES WESTMORLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The death has occurred of Brigadier-General Charles Westmorland.

ALLIES PROGRESSING IN ARTOIS.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN TO BE TREATED AS WARSHIPS.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN ARTOIS.

GERMAN CRATER OCCUPIED.

A BLOCKHOUSE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 11.

The communiqué says fierce local fighting took place in Artois. We re-occupied more ground at La Folie.

The Germans made a strong attack at nightfall on the Neuville-La Folie road but were repulsed.

We took some prisoners in the Summe region and also two quick-firers.

PARIS, Feb. 11.

A communiqué says:—We continued our progress in Artois by bombing communication trenches west of La Folie.

Two German attacks west of Hill 140, were completely repulsed.

The Germans exploded a mine north of the Neuville-Thelus road and we occupied the crater.

A party of enemy attempted an attack south of Homme but were immediately driven back to their own trenches by a curtain of fire.

Our artillery destroyed a blockhouse in Beauvraignes District, bombarded enemy cantonments and carried out a destructive fire on the works at Mesnil, Champagne, and the forest of Mortmare in Woevre.

The Germans as on two previous days threw heavy shells at long range into the Belfort fortress but only two were fired when our artillery concentrated fire on the enemy battery which was located on the 9th.

We simultaneously bombarded military establishments south-west of Mulhausen.

BRITISH AIR RAID.

18 MACHINES PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that eighteen aeroplanes successfully raided enemy huts at Terhaud.

Hostile artillery was active at Fouquevillers and elsewhere.

The enemy exploded a mine north-east of Givenchy but caused no damage.

There was mutual shelling south of Bois Grenier.

We engaged the enemy batteries at St. Julien.

LORD CURZON'S MISSION TO BELGIUM.

CONNECTED WITH PEACE OVERTURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

It is suggested that the mission of Lord Curzon and General Haig to the King of the Belgians was connected with Germany's peace overtures to Belgium.

MORE THAN ONE PEACE OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Reuter is informed by a Belgian diplomatist that Germany has made more than one peace offer to Belgium, directly and indirectly. Possibly more will be made but the answer will always be the same. Belgium is prepared to fight so long as Britain fights. Anything else is unthinkable.

BELGIUM'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 9.—The "Giornale D'Italia" states that the Belgian King and Government have refused the German peace terms, declaring they are unable to negotiate without the Allies or before Germany is conquered.

GERMAN TACTICS IN BELGIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 9.—The "Echo Belge" mentions the surreptitious circulation in Belgium of a pamphlet stating that the Germans will appropriate food sent to the Belgians through the American committee and use the resultant scarcity as an endeavour to excite the Belgians against the British.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TWO HILLS.

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.

A communiqué says:—There were active artillery and rifle duels on the Riga front.

Russian guns were most effective wrecking enemy works.

The Russians between Rovno and Lutzk captured two hills at the point of the bayonet and repulsed counter-attacks.

THE DNIESTER FRONT.

POTENTIALITIES OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette", special cable says:—

London February, 10:—While it is generally believed that the Allies will defer a general offensive, the potentialities of Russian crossing of the Dniester some twenty miles above the point where the battle front crosses the river, are obvious. The advance, if pushed, must immediately threaten the German positions on the Dniester between these points. The ultimate threat is to the Kolomea-Czernowitz railway, most important of the enemy communications.

CZERNOWITZ THREATENED.

DESPERATE AUSTRO-GERMAN DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.

The Russian by forcing the passage of the Dniester threaten the enemy positions at Czernowitz.

According to prisoners, the desperate defence by the Austrians and Germans of Czernowitz where they have suffered enormous losses, is due to an Army Order declaring that the fall of Czernowitz will cause Rumania to join the Entente.

RUSSIAN MARCH ON KERMANSHAH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 9.—The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that the Russians from Hamadan control the situation southward to the 34th parallel and westward well into the great mountain ranges. They are engaged in clearing the flanks of the force at Hamadan for the march to Kermanshah. They seized Kan Gavar on the 14th January and Sultanabad a week later. Subsequent operations made good the intervening 60 miles, Kermanshah is 150 miles from Kut-el-Amara.

THE DURATION OF WAR.

RUSSIAN VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—

In connection with munitions orders, conversation with General Somonoff, the Russian Agent in Japan, conveys the impression that for the present Russia is not placing more orders and the reasons he gave may in some measure suggest what Russia thinks as to the duration of the war. He intimated that the Russian authorities had now sufficient supplies to last until September next. The question of replenishing the war stores would be considered again only after it was certain that the war would be prolonged beyond that date. The Russian Army is contemplating the mightiest campaign of war, the hottest of fight, to be in progress about March or April next and until the outcome of that struggle could be learned, Russia does not intend to lay in further supplies. As the opinion expressed by the Russian Agent tallies with the information Japanese merchants are receiving from Petrograd, it seems possible that Russia is not placing more war orders for the present.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The King is on the highroad to recovery. His Majesty has resumed his visits to the wounded.

PIRATES' NEW MOVE.

STATUS OF ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

TO BE TREATED AS WARSHIPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Germany and Austria have notified neutrals of their intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships after the 1st March.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.

Germany in a memorandum handed to neutral representatives in Berlin, declares that though she considers the arming of merchantmen contrary to international law, she treats their crews as belligerents and not as pirates.

She asserts that there have been numerous cases of British merchantmen, by the order of the Admiralty attacking German warships and using false colours.

Therefore, Germany warns neutrals against undertaking voyages in armed merchantmen belonging to the Allies.

A SUICDIAL SUGGESTION.

A PRACTICAL REJOINDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

"The Times" points out that among the ships which have recently beaten off a submarine are three liners.

The P. and O. Kashgar in the Mediterranean fired twice at a periscope, causing it to disappear; the Ellerman steamer City of Marseilles was shelled in the Mediterranean, but replied with eight shots and the submarine dived, and the French steamer Plata fired at a submarine half a mile distant and it is believed hit it in a vital part.

This, "The Times" remarks, is the best reply to the suicidal American suggestion to disarm merchantmen.

M. BRIAND AT ROME.

IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 11.

Impressive demonstrations occurred on the occasion of M. Briand's visit. He was welcomed by Signor Salandra and ministers. Immense crowds were present in spite of the rain. M. Briand was accorded military honours.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSION

DIPLOMATIC COUNCIL OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

M. Briand's mission to Italy is most important. It is expected to result in Italians sending troops to Salonika and the establishment of a common diplomatic council of the Allies with its seat in Paris.

It is also expected that Italy will participate in the manufacture of munitions.

OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA

AN AUSTRIAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

An Austrian communiqué which contains the first mention of contact with the Italians in Albania says, a force of Serbians, Italians and Essad Pasha's troops, retreating before the Austrian advance, made a stand at Valva, five miles north-west of Tirana.

The communiqué declares that the disarmament of the Montenegrins has been completed.

FRENCH OCCUPY FANO ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The French have occupied the island of Fano north of Corfu.

FRENCH AIR RAID ON SMYRNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 10.

A French air squadron dropped bombs on Smyrna on Tuesday.

ANOTHER NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

HUNGRY SUBMARINE CREW

RAID ON AMERICAN PROVISIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

America has sent a Note to Austria demanding an apology for the submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite, the punishment of the commander and an indemnity for injury.

The Note adds:—The submarine fired without warning and continued firing although the steamer stopped, a man being wounded. After that the crew of the submarine forcibly helped themselves to provisions.

THE SEAPLANE RAID.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN THE OBJECTIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The official account says the first air raider on 9th February selected a tramcar full of women and children as its target, but the bomb caused no damage and no panic. The raider was plainly seen circling round and it dropped three bombs in an adjoining field.

The second raider selected a large girls' school. The bomb exploded in the upper storey causing some material damage.

Portions of the ceiling fell on a class of small children. A little girl had her foot cut and a maid was slightly injured.

Three bombs fell in the school grounds but did no damage.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The official account of the air raid adds that two other bombs caused slight material damage and wounded a woman.

Naval and military aeroplanes ascended within a few minutes of sighting the raiders, but were unable to overtake them owing to the precipitate nature of the flight.

LONG-RANGE AERIAL TORPEDOES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 10.

The Zeppelins which raided the Midlands carried air torpedoes with a range of four miles.

UNIFORMITY IN LIGHTING RESTRICTION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

All public authorities in Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire were represented at a conference at Birmingham which passed a resolution welcoming the new Home Office order securing uniformity in lighting restrictions, but demanding that the military authorities shall organise a system of giving early warning of the arrival and movements of aircraft.

TO KILL THE GERMAN FOKKER.

NEW CANADA BIPLANE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Secretary of the Aero Club of America states that the new Canada biplane with a speed of 120 miles an hour is being largely built by the British to kill the Fokker terror.

BELGIAN TROOPS IN AFRICA

CO-OPERATING WITH RHODESIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Reuter learns officially that Belgian troops are admirably co-operating in German East Africa which they invaded from the west.

Fighting is progressing and they have already repulsed the Germans in numerous actions, often in co-operation with the Rhodesians.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The silver market is inactive. The supplies are very restricted and enquiry is very small.

FIRE ON A SWEDISH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Swedish steamer Texas has arrived at Queenstown with a fire in No. 3 hold.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER NEW ACT.

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S EXPLANATORY NOTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued an explanatory notice regarding appointments to the Indian Civil Service under the new Act.

He states that the concession whereby candidates with war service will be permitted to make a deduction from age extends to the non-combatant service provided it is non-commercial.

Applications for the entry examination in 1916 must be made before June 1st.

He emphasises that only those are eligible for appointment by nomination whose education and character would normally have qualified them for the appointment had they been successful in the open competition.

Regarding age Mr. Chamberlain has provisionally decided that no candidate shall be eligible who was over twenty-four on August 1st 1915, but this limit will be open to reduction in the light of future circumstances.

GERMAN MAN POWER.

DATE OF EXHAUSTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, February 9.—The military correspondent of "The Times" gives a careful and conservative estimate of German man power. He rejects the previous estimates as too optimistic and puts the monthly average of permanent reduction of German effectives at 150,000 which is 50,000 below the estimate accepted in France.

He calculates that the Germans losing at this rate will be able to maintain their field armies at their present strength, which is estimated at 3,600,000, until February 1917. Other estimates place the date of this exhaustion of reserves between April to October.

Accepting "The Times" other figures and applying the French estimate of the monthly reduction it makes the fateful date the middle of June.

MINERS OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A miners' conference at Lancaster has passed a resolution expressing opposition to the spirit of conscription and the determination to scrutinise vigilantly any proposed extension of compulsion.

ANTI-COMPULSION BILL MEETING ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport workers has abandoned the meeting to consider what action should be taken against the Compulsion Bill.

THE LONDON REGIMENT.

OVERSEAS BATTALIONS SANCTIONED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The War Office has sanctioned the raising of two Overseas Battalions of the London Regiment.

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

TAXATION URGED INSTEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Runciman privately discussed shipping control and restriction of imports with the Unionist Business Committee at the Commons for two hours yesterday.

It is stated that the Unionists urged instead of restriction, the taxation of imports, giving preference to the Dominions.

It is understood that Mr. Runciman was unable to give an undertaking.

EDITOR OF "VORWAERTS" TO BE TRIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10.

Herr Meyer, editor of the "Vorwaerts" is to be tried for inciting class hatred.

U. S. WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Garrison, Secretary for War, has resigned, it is understood, because a large majority in Congress is opposed to his plan for a continental army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Mr. Breckenridge, Under-Secretary for War, has resigned.

GOVERNOR AT JUNAGADH.

FIVE YEARS' ADMINISTRATION.

ADVANCE IN ALL DIRECTIONS

(From our Special Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Feb. 10

His Excellency the Governor made the following speech after laying the foundation-stone of the new Bahadur Khanji High School building:—

Mr. Rendall, Your Highnesses, Amirs of Junagadh, ladies and gentlemen,—Let me first acknowledge on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself the kind and cordial welcome which you have extended to us on this our first visit to the premier State of Kathiawar. If it has been in any way gratifying to you, as you have been good enough to assure us not only, sir, by your words of greeting, but also by the warmth and friendliness with which you, his Highness and the people of Junagadh have received us, let me assure you that to us it has been certainly no less gratifying. You are all aware that various unfortunate circumstances have compelled us from time to time to postpone a desire which we have entertained ever since our first arrival in India, a desire to visit Kathiawar and Junagadh to make your acquaintance in person and to learn more at first hand of your interests and activities, of which we have already not only heard much, but received a most satisfactory and substantial testimony. It is, indeed, a matter of regret that this opportunity of coming among you should have arrived at a time when you are suffering from the results of an unfavourable season and when we are all in the shadow of the horrors and anxieties of war. But I can at least congratulate you on the courage and efficiency with which you have met your own immediate share of these misfortunes. And I desire more especially to acknowledge with wholehearted gratitude the loyal and generous services which in the midst of your own troubles you have rendered to our great and common cause. I refer not merely to pecuniary and material assistance, though this in itself has been such as to deserve my warmest thanks, but to something which, I value even more—the assurance of a spirit of constant and steadfast loyalty and of the will to participate in the sacrifices which every part of the Empire is undertaking with magnificent unanimity to ensure a complete victory and peace upon terms of honour and security.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STATE.

To this end the three aeroplanes presented by the State will, I have no doubt, contribute their share and will honourably associate the name of Junagadh with what is now one of the most brilliant and renowned arms of the fighting services, and I must now acknowledge with deep gratitude the further splendid donations which you have announced to the Bombay Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund and the Women's Branch. Both these acts of generosity, which it pleases me especially to know, have been performed at the express desire of his Highness the Nawab. Permit me to add that the spirit in which his Highness has communicated with me personally on these matters is worthy of his distinguished predecessors and of the loyal sentiments which animate the people of Junagadh. Perhaps, I may be allowed to associate in my appreciation of the young Nawab's early sense of the responsibilities of his position and his desire to render personal service the names of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen from whose care and guidance, he has benefitted so much. It is now my pleasant duty to congratulate you, sir, personally on the eminently satisfactory account which you have been able to give of your stewardship. I am by no means ignorant of the grave difficulties with which you and your predecessor, now my political secretary, Mr. Robertson, have had to contend in the task of making this State in all respects worthy of the position which it occupies in Kathiawar. I have had opportunities which I have not neglected of watching the development of resources, the improvement of communication, the erection of public buildings and the gradual evolution of an administrative system at once responsive to the demands of progress and enlightenment and conservative of the best traditions of the State.

THE PREDOMINANT IMPRESSION.

I have seen the visible fruits of your labours in the fine buildings which have risen during the administration and the abundant material testimony of advance in all directions. Nor am I so deficient in imagination as to fail to appreciate what devoted toil, what patience, industry and administrative capacity have been applied to produce these results. It will, I trust, hereafter be a source of pride not only to you but to everyone who bears any share in the work of government in India, to point to these achievements as the work of the British administration in Junagadh. And to you it will be a source of even greater pride, when the day comes for the young Nawab to assume in person the direction of the affairs of the State, to see him carrying on traditions which you have been largely or solely instrumental in creating and bringing to fruition, works which you have had the honour of initiating. You could not have a more honourable or a more satisfactory reward for your labours. I cannot comment in detail on the progress made in the public works, the police, the revenue, railway, medical, educational, forest, judicial and other departments, nor on the able assistance which you have received from Messrs. Brook-Fox, Proctor Sims, Boyd, Tambe, Reuben, Keshavlal Manishanker and other officers of the State. To mention even this abbreviated list is some indication of the extent of your activities. Nor need I say anything of our admiration of the natural beauties and the antiquarian treasures of Junagadh of which we have seen something and hope to see more. If I may attempt to define the predominant impression which I carry away with me, it is one of prudence and enterprise of well directed activity and of hope and confidence in the future of Junagadh. Let me assure you of the cordial sympathy and support of my Government, in this enterprise and activity and of our participation in this hope and confidence for the future, which I believe to be fully justified by the loyalty and industry of your people, the natural resources of your country and the enthusiasm and energy which are being directed to utilize all these to the best advantage. It has been a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to be present here to-day, to lay the foundation stone of what will, I trust, prove to be one of the most flourishing and valuable of your State institutions. In bidding you farewell, I wish to convey to you our grateful thanks for your hospitable reception and our best hopes and wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

VISIT TO THE TEMPLES.

CHARM OF GIRNAR.

(From our Special Representative.)

JANAGADH, Feb. 11.

At 7-30 a.m. this morning their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. Rendall Administrator of Junagadh and others, visited the ancient and historic hill called Girnar. It is doubtful whether their Excellencies had found anything more bewilderingly interesting in their tour in Kathiawar so far. At the southern slopes of the Girnar whose precipitous cliffs rise a short distance to the east of Junagadh, is a small secluded valley,—an amphitheatre among the hills,—almost entirely surrounded by the latter. It is about six miles from Junagadh and the only path to it leads for some distance along the course of the river past the celebrated Asok Rock and crossing an intervening spur debouchs at once into it. It is thickly wooded and the bush and scrub with a good sprinkling of larger trees, climb the hill sides to near their summits. At every turn in the path lovely glimpses of the surrounding scenery are seen through the foliage and many a charming view was further enhanced by its vivid reflection in an occasional pool in the water-courses crossed in the way. The great rugged sides of the Girnar with its everlasting rocks, kissed by the lingering rays of the rising sun and begirdled by with a cloak of varied tinted foliage, was really a picturesque one. The ascent to the hill commenced from what is known as "Chada-ni-Vav" (the stepwell of ascent) and their Excellencies and party were conveyed in shouldered chairs to the first rest-house about 480 feet above the level of the plain below and here a sumptuous breakfast was served, the absence of the minor Nawab being keenly felt.

FORT NEMINATH.

After breakfast we got 1,000 feet above the valley where on the left is a cave where King Bhartru Hari is reported to have dwelt as an ascetic. Then came another resting place. Passing on we came to a temple of Shiva. Then came the entrance gate to the fort containing the Jain and other temples where the aneroid barometer indicated 1,700 feet from zero. Their Excellencies made a very close inspection of the temples. The principal temples formed a sort of fort enclosed by a massive wall. The largest and holiest temple was said to have been built by a Jain merchant of Kashmir and is dedicated to Lord Neminath the 22nd of the 24 propagators of the Jain religion. This temple was repaired in 1278 A.D. Descending from the court of Neminath's group of temples their Excellencies entered the Merakvashi temples built by Jain millionaires at different periods. They saw on the left a shrine dedicated to the five Meru mountains described in the Jain scriptures. Further on was a collosal image of Adinath, the presiding deity on the Shatrunjaya hills near Palitana. In the cloisters surrounding this central sanctuary there are remarkable designs in carved ceilings. Emerging from this cluster of shrines and proceeding northwards we entered the enclosure, of temples styled Saghram Soni's temples. Saghram Somi was an Oswal Jain who flourished in the sixteenth century. A fourth temple is said to have been constructed by Kumarpal a Jain King of Guzerat, who reigned from 1143 to 1174 A.D. This temple forms a continuous line running from south to north in the western part of Neminath's fort. In the eastern part are four detached temples each surrounded by a wall. The oldest temple of note in the Neminath fort is that of Sampatri Raja, one of the Kings of India. Ascending higher we came to a spring of pure water flowing out of a stone shaped like the mouth of a cow. Near it was a temple of Shiva. The next peak was that of Ambaji, the tutelary goddess of the Hindus who flock down every year to worship her. Descending from Ambaji and passing by Gomukhi there is a temple where all in need of food are supplied gratis. From this and other spots we pilgrims passed down to the valley leading to the foot of the Girnar hills. It was one o'clock when their Excellencies returned from this stupendous exertion in walking part of the hills, for lunch at their peaceful and charming abode known as Huzur Munzil.

Their Excellencies this evening spent over an hour in inspecting the State paddock which for nearly thirty years has been under the fatherly care of Dr. Mulchand Desai. Their Excellencies evinced great interest in the variety of breeds that were paraded before them. There are several states in Kathiawar and the Chiefs of these States descended as they are from ancient dynasties, have inherited and handed down to posterity the legacy of horse breeding in due succession. It is therefore no wonder that they should delight and take pride in preserving, multiplying and fostering the best and purest Kathiawar horses and that their sardars and nobles should imitate the taste of their worthy masters. Before the advent of British supremacy in Kathiawar the province was in a state of continual internecine strife and the country being specially adapted for the use and breed of horses, it abounded in very good animals with the result that the breed had very much developed. Every district in the province claimed a special strain of blood and a jealous care was taken by the owners of these horses to preserve the special strain and it is not an exaggeration to say that Kathiawar is the only place in India where particular strains are distinguished by names for their peculiar characteristics.

After dinner their Excellencies drove through the brilliantly illuminated streets and left at night for Palitana.

RAO GOPAL SINGH OF KHARWA

WHY HE WAS DISCHARGED IN BENARES CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

On January 6th the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta made some misleading statements regarding the withdrawal of the case against Thakur Gopal Singh, accused in the Benares conspiracy case. Attention of the Government of the United Provinces was drawn to these statements and it, through the Government of Bengal, published in that paper the true facts relating to the withdrawal of the case against Thakur Gopal Singh. The United Provinces Government letter says that the reason for the application made by the Crown Counsel to the court for the discharge of Rao Gopal Singh from the case was that at the time of his arrest in Rajputana certain statements were made to him by an officer of the Government belonging to the Rajputana Agency, which may have been understood by the Thakur as amounting to a hope or possibly a promise of immunity from prosecution. The statements were made without the authority or knowledge of the United Provinces Government and were not intended by the officer who made them to operate as a promise of pardon. Moreover, when the arrest was made on August 26th the enquiry in Benares, which led to the subsequent prosecution, had only just begun and the officer who made the statement had no information of the developments then proceeding. It appeared, however, desirable that there should not be any suspicions of a breach of faith in regard to the statements made by an officer in a responsible position and rather than incur this doubt, the Government preferred to ask for the Thakur's discharge from the case. The reason for the delay in moving the Court was that the local Government did not hear of the statements made to the Thakur until a short time before the case came on and it had to refer to the Government of India for precise information as to the purport of the statements and the circumstances in which they were made. Rao Gopal Singh was at the time of the Benares trial undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in another case and on his discharge he was made over to the police for return to jail.

JAPAN AND CHINESE REBELS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—

In Japan there are numbers of Chinese revolutionary refugees including Sun Yat Sen himself, with their innumerable agents and these have much power to do with the disturbing conditions in China. The recent mutiny in Shanghai has been attributed to their machinations. If Yuan Shi Kai persists in his defiance of Japan, it is difficult to foresee what outcome will be, but the vernacular press insists that Japan will not hesitate to take any measures necessary to put down the disturbance in China should it arise and this possibility much encourages the opponents of monarchy to incite a revolt with a view to forcing the hand of Japan. It must be Japan, for the European Powers are too busy to interfere in any practical way, while America is not expected to make any radical departure from her present policy of non-interference in foreign disputes.

A UNIQUE PLANETARY CONJUNCTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Sunday, the 13th instant, the conjunction of Venus and Jupiter will be seen at about 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), 22deg. above from the western horizon. These two brilliant planets will come together in nearly 18 minutes in the 1deg. of Aries, the first sign.

Jupiter is on S. Latitude 1deg. 8 minutes and its Declamation is 0deg. 56 minutes from the Equator and Venus S. Latitude and Declamation 0deg. 45 minutes. Both these planets will come quite close at 4 a.m.; but then they will be out of sight.

The conjunction of Venus and Jupiter generally takes place every year but not so far from the horizon. The scene in the sky will be a pleasant sight and I have, therefore, sent you these few lines with a view that the readers of "The Chronicle" may not lose this golden opportunity of seeing this splendid position of these two planets.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. KIRTANE, Student,
Jyotir, Dnyan Prasarak Mandal.
Feb. 10.

A number of the leading exporters met recently in Yokohama to discuss the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's change of the European route via the Cape of Good Hope. After two hours' discussion, it was decided, says the "Japan Chronicle" to send requests to the Ministers of Communications and Agriculture and Commerce, to order the N. Y. K. vessels to stop at Marseilles. In compliance with the order of the Government all N. Y. K. vessels to Europe will stop at Havre instead of Marseilles, and, as most of the cargo for France is for Marseilles, the new route means the expense of rail freights from Havre to Marseilles by train.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Roberts, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Smith, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. B. M. Arnold, Royal Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. H. Hine, Sherwoods.

Lieutenant A. L. Jackson, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant H. J. Newman, Lancs Fusiliers.

Lieutenant N. A. Scott, Medicals.
Lieutenant T. C. Freeth, Engineers.
Lieutenant J. M. Laing, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant F. S. Potter, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. O. Lewer, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. P. Mackinnon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. S. A. Miller Hallet, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. F. D. Rugman, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. R. P. Flint, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. J. McDavid, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. F. Riggs, York L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. Stephenson, Northberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Wilcox, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Wilson, Devonshires.

MISSING.

Captain R. H. Whittington, Royal Fusiliers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. C. O. Hayward, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. R. Barton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. W. Watts, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Brooking, Artillery.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. C. B. Wilson, Tenth Hussars.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. F. Adams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. G. McEwan, Flying Corps.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS IN LONDON

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 9.—All Allies outside the metropolitan area must register by February 14th. Hitherto only enemy aliens had been registered except in prohibited areas.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

Several of the seats of the U. P. Legislative Council are likely to be keenly contested at the coming elections, while in others the candidates will be returned unopposed.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra is standing for the Lucknow division, Pandit Jagat Narayan from the municipal board of Lucknow and Pandit Motilal Nehru from the Allahabad municipal board.

For the Allahabad division there are three candidates, Raja Rago Prasad Narayan Singh of Baraon, Mr. Kundan Lal Tewari of Cawnpore and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor of the "Leader."

In the Fyzabad division Thakur Mahadeo Singh will oppose the Maharajah of Balrampur.

There will be three candidates from the Agra division, Raja Khushalpal Singh, Dr. Manoharlal of Aligarh and Munshi Ulfat Rai of Etah.

Mr. Govind Sahai Sharma and Babu Narayan Parsad Asthana are the two candidates from the Agra Municipality.

For the Imperial Council Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be elected unopposed. Pandit Bishen Narayan Dhar owing to ill-health will not stand for re-election and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru will probably be induced to stand instead.

ANNIVERSARY OF MR. GOKHALE'S DEATH

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 11.

The first anniversary of the death of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale falls on the 19th instant and arrangements are being made here to observe the day as one of mourning.

The Deccan Sabha, Poona, at its meeting, held last night, decided to hold a public meeting on that day when it is understood, Mr. M. K. Gandhi will deliver an address. The Servants of India Society will also hold a private meeting of its members and friends in its home. All the institutions conducted by the Society will be closed on that day as a mark of respect to the memory of its founder.

A public meeting presided over by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was held at Allahabad on Thursday when Prof Karve of Poona and Miss Krishnabai Thakur, Principal of Poona Mahilashram, made interesting statements on the proposed Women's University for India.

Professor Geddes delivered yesterday a lecture on town planning at Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on his way to Lucknow where he will open an exhibition shortly and give a course of lectures.

A committee of officials and non-officials with Mr. A. M. Masani, the Director of Public Instruction, Baroda, as President, has been appointed to consider the question of introducing religious and moral training in the schools of the Baroda State.

"THE BLACK HOLE" OF CALCUTTA.

MR LITTLE REPLIES TO PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

Mr. J. H. Little writes to "The Englishman." The writer of two letters which have appeared in your columns recently has a pretty wit. Unfortunately, as far as I can see at present, I am the only one to appreciate the joke and this seems selfish. I am sure, too, the writer will forgive me—for he can hardly be more daring than he has been in his second letter without giving himself away completely, if I help others to see the fun. Then we can all laugh together.

It would be the height of folly for anyone to search the archives of London, Paris or the Hague for documents relating to events that happened in Bengal during the years 1756 and 1757. The work has been done once for all by Mr. Hill, late Officer in Charge of the Records of the Government of India. So convinced was I of this that when, in 1914, I enjoyed the privilege of examining the manuscript records in one of the European archive rooms I considered it quite unnecessary to look at the Bengal records of those two years for I had read in India the 1,200 pages of records contained in Mr. Hill's volumes. All the contemporary European evidence relating to the Black Hole incident that is of any importance may be found in those volumes. In my articles on the subject nothing has been shirked, with a few trifling exceptions nothing has been omitted and everything I believe, presented with scrupulous fairness.

It is equally unnecessary, unless I wish to strengthen my case, for me to study the untranslated works of Persian historians. Khan Bahadur Fazle Rubbee, whose name will carry weight in Bengal, long ago informed me that there was no evidence in those books which would damage my case—no, not even in the 'Muzaffar Nama.'' Karan Ali Khan, the author of this book, was born at Murshidabad (1149 A.H.) in the house of Alivardi Khan and wrote his history in 1186 (A.H.) After referring to the retreat of Governor Drake he states that those who could not escape "from a sense of honour (ghairat) killed themselves and "a few persons" (chand nafar) by the claws of fate also became prisoners (asir sarpanja takdir neez shudand)." I obtained a manuscript copy of the book from the Palace Library at Murshidabad and Khan Bahadur Fable Rubbee has very kindly enabled me to give you the above facts.

KING AVONDALE.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S APPLICATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Greaves an application was made on behalf of the Official Assignee for an order withdrawing attachment on the race-horse King Avondale. Dr. H. C. Bassler a veterinary surgeon and owner of King Avondale was adjudicated an insolvent yesterday in connection with a suit brought by Mr. J. A. Johnston against Dr. Bassler. The High Court ordered that King Avondale was to remain with Messrs. Hart Brothers until further orders. In the meantime the plaintiff obtained an order of attachment on King Avondale. The Official Assignee prayed that the horse might be made over to his possession as the owner was an insolvent.

His Lordship granted the application.

EXPANSION OF PUNJAB COUNCIL.

NO REPLY YET RECEIVED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

It is understood that the Punjab Government sent a recommendation to the Government of India for the expansion of the Punjab Legislative Council but no definite reply having yet arrived from the latter Government or the Secretary of State, the elections are going to take place under the old rules and a notification to that effect has been issued.

SERBIAN AND MONTENEGRIN WAR RELIEF FUND,

The Italian Consul in Bombay begs to acknowledge with thanks the following contributions received by him in response to his appeal in favour of the above Fund:—

Hon. Mr N C Macleod Rs 500, Dr G Gorio Rs 200, Mr. J N Fraser Rs 25, Dr and Mrs Danjishaw H. Patel Rs 25, N N Rs 5, Mr. L Segre Rs 20, American Mission Church Collection Rs 7-1-7½, Rev A J Stefanetti (Bhusawal) Rs 5, Mr J K Tarachand (Nasik) Rs 50, Mrs R H Brock Hollinshead (Khandwa) Rs 150, A Parsee Sympathiser (Poona) Rs 10, Through the Editor "Times of India"—The Nimar Voluntary Aid Association (Khandwa) Rs 200, Through Mr. H. Woodward.—Proceeds of Concert given by the Buxar School Children Rs 110, Subscription given by the ladies of the Buxar War Work Party Rs 40, Rev. G W Shaw (Bishtupur) Rs 5, Mr R Charles Macwatt (Ajmir) Rs 100, Mr. P H Edwards (Allahabad) Rs. 25, Mr. A. M. Hart (Roorkee) Rs 10, Mr H L Allanso (Cuttack) Rs 50, Mr H R Warner (Jhansi) Rs 51, Lt-Col. F L Vincent (Lucknow) Rs 50, Lieut. C F Hamilton (Quetta) Rs. 50, Employees of the Bengal Dooars Railway Rs. 200, Mr A M MacMillan (Hyderabad Sind) Rs. 100, Mr Edgar Hill (Mirzapur) Rs. 5, Mr A V. Wearer (Bishtupur) Rs 20, Through the Bank of Bengal (Calcutta) "A Friend" Rs. 150. Total Rs. 2,163-9-7½. (To be continued.

P.S.—It is kindly requested that all cheques be crossed and drawn in favour of the "Royal Italian Consulate," Bombay.

The death occurred yesterday morning at Lawley Hospital, Coonoor, of Mr. J. Henzie, a veteran planter of the Nilgiris.

The north Malabar authorities are investigating a gruesome mystery in which an arm and a leg of a man were found near the railway line, south of Tellicherry. A coat, penknife and snuff-box lay near the remains.

MARTYRED SOISSONS.

PIERRE LOTI'S WORD PICTURE OF THE HUNS.

Pierre Loti the famous French author, who is serving in the French Navy as Commander Viaud, has written an intensely interesting impressionist article for the magazine section of the "New York Times," following a recent visit paid by him to the ruined French city of Soissons.

Prefixing his article with the Goethe quotation, "The Prussian is cruel by birth, civilisation will make him ferocious," Pierre Loti vividly describes the complete devastation accomplished by the Germans at Soissons, which, before the invasion, "was one of those towns a little antiquated, in the depths of our French provinces, with modest mansions on little squares planted with elm trees."

"Here and there," he says, "on walls which have remained intact, little inscriptions carry this notice: 'Houses still inhabited.' There follow the names, written by hand, of these obstinate inhabitants. Where was it that I saw, in the midst of a desolation similar to this, little notices of this kind? Ah! it was at Peking, during the occupation by the European troops, and in the unhappy section allotted to the Germans, where the soldiers of the Kaiser gave the rein to all their worst instincts—for you could judge them there, these brutes, in comparison with the soldiers of the other Allied countries, who occupied the neighbouring quarters without injuring any one. No, it was they only, these Germans, who tortured their victims, and the poor wretches given up to their imbecile cruelty tried to save themselves by sticking naive inscriptions on their doors, as for example, 'Here we are Chinese under French protection,' or even 'Here all are Chinese Christians.'

TENTACLES BLOATED WITH BLOOD.

"But it availed nothing. Besides, their Emperor—he, always he, whose tentacles bloated with blood are certain to be found deep in every wound that gapes in any country in the world, he, the great organizer of worldwide slaughter, the lord of piracies, the prince of slaughter-yards and charnel-houses—he had said to his troops: 'Go and act as did the Huns! Let China, even a century hence, remain under the terror of your pass—.' And they all abundantly obeyed him.

"These Peking houses, ravaged by his order, had poured out on the old flagstones of the Chinese streets a quantity of relics strange and remote from us—images of Chinese piety, fragments of altars to ancestors, and little lacquered tablets on which were written long Manchu genealogies whose beginnings were lost in night.

"Here the poor chattels, which, in the city where I am this evening, are lying among the ruins, are more familiar to us, and the sight of them more painfully wrings our hearts. A child's cradle; a humble piano of antiquated shape, fallen feet upward, from an upper story, and which still awakens thoughts of old sonatas at family gatherings. And I remember, in the gutter on a heap of filth, an enlarged photograph of the honest sweet face of a grandmother in curl papers!"

CULT OF MILITARISM.

Following his wonderful word picture of devastated Soissons, Pierre Loti writes some biting reflections on the German cult of militarism which has brought this sorrow and strife and desolation upon Europe.

"We know it only too well," he says, "that if their voices are human and perhaps their faces also, their souls are not; there are lurking in them essential elements, that of loyalty, of honour, of remorse, and especially that which is the noblest, perhaps, and at the same time the most elementary, and which even the beasts sometimes possess, the feeling of pity.

"During a whole lifetime, to have had no other cares than to have machines for slaughter made, to invent explosives and poisons to kill, to exercise soldiers to killing, to have organized to the ends of a monstrous personal vanity, all the barbarism that slumbered in the depths of the German race; to have organized its native ferocity, organized its grotesque megalomania, organized its sheep-like servility and its credulous stupidity. And afterward not to die of terror before his own work!

DANGEROUS OBLIVION.

"Oh, what I say is not to arouse needlessly a world-wide hate; no, but I believe it is my duty to employ whatever power I have to keep back the dangerous oblivion that will fall upon their crimes. I have so deep a fear of our dear French lightheartedness, of our good nature, and our trustingness. We are so capable of allowing the tentacles of the great cuttlefish to penetrate our flesh once more.

"Who knows whether the innumerable vermin of spies will not presently come swarming back again, the crafty parasites, the secret burrowers who, even under the floors of our houses, lay emplacements for German guns. Oh! let us never forget that it is predatory race is incurably treacherous, thievish, murderous, that with them no treaty of peace is binding, and that so long as they are not crushed, so long as their head has not been cut off—that frightful Gorgon head—Prussian Imperialism will begin again."

THE HEROIC TURK.

GIFTS EXCHANGED IN TRENCHES.

TURKEY'S REWARD FOR HER BRAVRET MEN.

Capt. C. E. W. Bean Official Press Representative with the Australian Forces in the Dardanelles wrote from Anzac in mail week as follows:—

Four days ago, just as the first light began to broaden into a bitter wintry dawn, at seven o'clock in the morning the Australian sentries as they blew their ungloved fingers behind the parapets at Quinn's Post saw about thirty Turks creeping up from behind the hummocks of broken earth which separate our front trench from that of the Turks. Their heads appeared about fifteen yards away. Twenty-six of them—or thereabouts—were crawling down into a small depression between the trenches where for the moment they are hidden from this part of the line. But the other four came boldly across straight to the centre of Quinn's trenches. For a particular reason our men let them come. They threw in half a dozen bombs—there was a scatter to each side amongst our men in the trench; and then into the trench jumped the leading Turk.

He had a rifle in his hand with bayonet fixed. He landed on his feet, turned to his right and strode down the trench. Four men were leaning against the wall of the trench wounded by the bombs. He pushed past them and straight into the dark mouth of our bombproof that is to say, a section of trench with a tight roof of earth and beams overhead. As he stood into the darkness, just in the mouth of it, a sergeant met him. The sergeant was coming the other way, also with his bayonet. The two faced one another in the narrow way. They parried and guarded and passed. The Turk seized the sergeant's bayonet and the sergeant wrenched it away. But by this time an unwounded Australian was coming up the trench from behind the Turk. That sealed the man's fate. He was bayoneted from behind and before at the same moment, and a shot from a third man also hit him. He fell dead on to the narrow floor of the trench. His comrades had run away—I believe they scattered in front of our bombs.

THE IRON CRESCENT.

On the breast of the brave man, who lay there dead in the bottom of the trench, our men noticed a little strip of bright colour. It was a couple of inches of ribbon twisted through his buttonhole—a bright cherry-coloured ribbon with a narrow white stripe near either edge of it. It was redder with his blood, but there was no mistaking its identity.

It was the ribbon of the Iron Crescent. It is the first time anyone here has seen it. The Turks have instituted—or the Germans have instituted for them—a decoration on the pattern of the German Iron Cross; except that in the Turkish orders the ribbon is red instead of black, and this medal is a crescent instead of a cross. This was the first Turk we have come across who had gained one. . . was clearly chosen to lead this exceptio y daring reconnaissance on account of th bravery which won him the cross on some former occasion. And the deed which he performed on this occasion was as brave as any man could do. Obviously to lead the attempt from so deadly a post as Quinns they chose this brave man—it is said that at one time the Turks had to offer non-commissioned rank to every man who went into the Turkish Quinns trenches. If ever a man deserved an honour, this man did.

"NOTRE HEROX ENNEMIS."

The people who have seen that little strip of red ribbon and who have seen the sort of deed that gained it—that is to say, the only people whose opinion on the subject is worth anything—do not laugh at the Iron Crescent any more than they would at the grave of General Gordon or Joan of Arc. The war is no more likely to be won by our sneering at Iron Crescents than by the Germans making fun of Victoria Crosses; the great deed that has been done is not in the least altered by the fact that some people are too ignorant to recognise it or respect it. That enemies do respect each other is proved by some curious incidents which happened some weeks ago.

I think the Turks were celebrating either a feast or a fast. Anyway, near daybreak one morning there came out of their trenches at Quinns a pocket tied to a string, thrown so that it lobbed near our parapet and lay outside between the trenches. Of course, our sentries waited for it to explode or fizz or burst into smoke, or for some such devilry. The sergeant near it looked at it very carefully through a periscope. When it was brought in we saw that it was a small packet of cigarettes. And in it scrawled in indelible pencil and in badly spelt French were the words: "A Notre Herox ennemis," "To our heroic enemies."

Of course, some return had to be made, and so our men threw over a tin or two of bully beef. Presently back flew a piece of paper wrapped round a stone. It read, "Bully Beef Non." After that we threw some sweet biscuits and a tin of jam. Other cigarettes came back. I have seen some of them. They had on them in the same pencilled writing. "Notre cher ennemi," or "Femez"—probably meant for prenez—"avec plesir," that is "to our dear enemy"—and—"take with pleasure"; another reads "Envoyez milk." Send us milk. Then one of them was down with his hands and shouted "Fini." and our men waved back and down gradually went the two lines of smiling heads, and after a pause of a minute or two the bombs began to fly again. They had begun at half-past eight and they lasted till about a quarter past nine.

The same courtesies repeated themselves next morning—an officer of ours was on the parapet for a short time, and the Turks, I believe, sent a message to say that they had not the best brand of cigarettes, but they hoped the ones they sent would be accepted. They also asked not for food but for souvenirs. Our men threw over a penknife. Our officer picked up a package which turned out to be a bomb, and for the moment there was just a suspicion of treachery—but it was found to be a bomb wrapped, as the Turks do wrap their bombs, in flannel, and with a faulty fuse—a relic of some previous fight. The courtesies continued and ended as before. They were not repeated because they were going rather far.

"HERE LIES A TURK."

They were some of our newer Australian soldiers—Seventeenth Infantry—and that is how they regard the Turk and the Turk regards them. The most pathetic evidence that I have heard of is a little irregular wooded cross found in the scrub, just two splinters of biscuit box tacked together, with the inscription. "Here lies a Turk." Poor Abdul would probably turn in his grave if his ghost could see that rough cross above him. But he need not take it ill if he but knew. It was put there in all sincerity. Some Australian found him and buried him exactly as he would bury one of our own men—with that last little homage to mark the resting place of a brave man fighting for his country.

THE GALLIPOLI WITHDRAWAL.

OPINION IN RUSSIA.

Though the news of the evacuation of Gallipoli unpleasantly impresses the general public, it has been received with perfect equanimity in Russian naval and military circles, where it has been long anticipated as an inevitable move dictated by developments in the Balkans, writes the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times."

It is furthermore regarded as proof that the higher military and naval command of Russia's Allies had the courage to adopt a wise decision which should lead to a greater concentration of the Allied strength and a speedier attainment of the ultimate aim of the Balkan operations.

The Army organ observes that, while at the beginning of the war with Turkey the Dardanelles enterprise was essential in order to deal a blow at the heart of Turkey, this necessity no longer exists, since the possession of both the Dardanelles and Constantinople will be automatically determined by the defeat of the Turco-Bulgarian armies without any exertion on the part of the Allied Fleet. With the huge Allied forces assembling in the Salonika region, where a fortified *place d'armes* constitutes a menace to the flank of the communications of Berlin with Constantinople, it would be foolish and futile to split up the armies and waste time and material in a prolongation of the Dardanelles operations. It is unlikely that our foes will gain much from the withdrawal, since the Allied naval blockade still continues to prevent ingress to, or egress from, the Sea of Marmara; nor can the enemy leave Gallipoli without a considerable garrison. Thus the situation in the Aegean remains unchanged under the entire control of the Allied Fleets, by which the forces at Salonika are fully secured against accidents.

WISE STRATEGY.

Colonel Shumsky, the military critic, sees in the heroic decision to withdraw from the Dardanelles the manifestation of a new and wise strategy which is the outcome of the creation of the Supreme Allied Council, and he entertains far greater hopes of the eventual acquisition of the Straits by the land routes through Bulgaria than by means of the difficult approach from the sea. Thus if the Allies succeeded in winning the land campaign in the Balkans they will achieve all their aims at a single stroke.

Commentators pay a generous tribute to the magnificent heroism of the Allied forces engaged in the Dardanelles operations, adding that, in spite of an unfavourable termination, they remain a model of joint action by an army and navy on the largest scale known in history.

FUTURE OF THE STRAITS.

The "Bourse Gazette," editorially commenting on the advent of the new phase of the struggle, sees fit to repeat that the objects of the war in Turkey are the expulsion of the latter from Europe and the establishment of Russian authority over the outlet of the Black Sea. Although the declaration of these objects originally evoked some friction due to a long-standing prejudice, a subsequent interchange of views resulted in the attainment of the entire solidarity of the Allies regarding the fate of the Straits. The final evacuation of Gallipoli evokes a sigh of relief. There is no reason to doubt that the decision of the question of the Straits will ultimately be realized, and it is immaterial whether the path to this consummation lies through the Bukowina or Macedonia.

A CHINESE FUNERAL

"MASTER OF THE SACRIFICE."

The "Peking Gazette" publishes the following account of the funeral of Admiral Tseng in December last in Peking:—

All the officials who attended the funeral followed the procession to the Temple of Agriculture on foot. Included in the procession was a yellow sedan chair on which the portrait of the late Admiral in full naval uniform was placed. Following in the rear were two camels, four horses, two dogs, and two hawks.

When the procession halted at the Temple of Agriculture the coffin was placed in the "God's Strong House" in the temple. In the front hall of the God of Earth a sacred tablet to the memory of the late Admiral was set up, and a solemn sacrifice was offered by Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, the Minister of the Navy, who had been appointed by the President as the Master of the Sacrifice. The eldest son of the late Admiral then threw off his mourning robe and exchanged his robe of sackcloth (the mourning dress) for a suit of official ceremonial dress, and then prostrated himself on the ground. The Master of Sacrifice then proceeded to the place of the sacrifice, and, producing the President's eulogy, read it aloud before the Sacred Tablet, in the name of the President.

A cup was then placed on the Sacred Table by an officer and another filled it with wine. A dirge was played. After the ceremony was repeated three times, torchlights were lit by the Master of the Sacrifice and the Admiral's eldest son, who had hitherto lain prostrate on the ground beside the Sacred Table, arose and proceeded to the table, bowing three times in token of his gratitude for those who attended the funeral. The Master of Sacrifice then retired and the chief mourner, the Admiral's eldest son, again put on his mourning robe. This concluded the sacrificial ceremony.

The Minister of the Interior was specially appointed by the President to offer the wine cups to the deceased in sacrifice. The front hall of the God of Earth was draped with numerous scrolls of white silk presented by the high officials of the Government. In the centre a tablet and a pair of scrolls, written by the President himself, were hung. In addition to the tablet and the pair of scrolls, the President had written a eulogy which was read before the Sacred Table during the sacrifice. In the eulogy the President praised the personal ability of the deceased Admiral and his meritorious services to the country in very high terms. He expressed deep sympathy and sorrow for the death of such a faithful and gallant official.

REPATRIATED AUSTRIANS FROM INDIA.

SIR E GREY'S REPLY TO AUSTRIA'S THREAT.

As already reported Sir Edward Grey replied characteristically to the amazingly cool request of the Austrian authorities in respect of a number of Austro-Hungarian subjects who had been resident in India and were being repatriated on the s.s. Golconda.

The Rev. O. R. Handmann, on behalf of the married men of an internment camp at Ahmednagar, addressed to the American Consul at Bombay a petition that special measures should be taken to assure the safety and comfort of the passengers, whilst on its voyage to England, notably that the steamer should bear distinct signs denoting its purpose. This petition was endorsed by the Austrian Government in a verbal Note to the American Ambassador at Vienna requesting that the American Embassy in London should transmit a copy to the British Government, and stating that the Austrian Government "will hold them (the British Government) responsible for the lives and well-being of these passengers, the majority of whom are better class people, who are being forcibly repatriated in war time, and against the will of their husbands and fathers."

SIR E. GREY'S CRUSHING RETORT.

Sir Edward Grey, in a dispatch to the American Ambassador, dated Jan. 10, wrote:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Note of the 3rd instant, transmitting a Note Verbale of the 7th Dec., 1915, from the Austro-Hungarian Government. With the Note is enclosed a petition from an Austro-Hungarian subject now on his way as prisoner of war from India to this country in the s.s. Golconda, due here in a few days' time. Some of the requests in the Petition would have received favourable consideration had it reached his Majesty's Government in time and some of them have no doubt been conceded as a matter of course.

"With regard to that portion of the petition which asks that special precautions may be taken to prevent danger to the lives of the Golconda passengers by submarine attack. I feel bound to express my astonishment that the Austro-Hungarian Government, themselves one of the authors of the danger, should have thought it seemly to endorse this request. Not content, however, with doing this, the Austro-Hungarian Government further state that they will hold his Majesty's Government responsible for the lives and well-being of those passengers, 'the majority of whom are better-class people.' I am at a loss to know why 'better-class people should he thought more entitled to protection from submarine attack than any other non-combatants, but, however that may be, the only danger of the character indicated which threatens any of the passengers on the Golconda is one for which the Austro-Hungarian and German Governments are alone responsible.

NOVEL AND INHUMAN WARFARE.

"It is and they only, who have instituted and cary on a novel and inhuman form of warfare, which disregards all the hitherto accepted principles of international law, and necessarily endangers the lives of non-combatants. By asking for special precautions to protect one of their own subjects on board a British merchant vessel, the Austro-Hungarian Gvoernment recognise what is the inevitable consequence of their submarine policy, and admit that the outrages by which the Lusitania, the Persia, and numbers of others ships have been sunk without warning, were not the result of the casual brutalities of the officers of enemy submarines, but part of the settled and premeditated policy of the Governments whom they serve.

"It is needless to add that his Majesty's Government do not propose to take any precautions on behalf of Austro-Hungarian subjects which they do not take on behalf of their own, and that if they suffer any injury from submarine attack on the part of his Majesty's enemies the responsibility must rest solely with those who have made such attacks part of their ordinary methods of warfare. The proper and sufficient protection from this danger is that Austria-Hungary and Germany should observe ordinary rules of humanity in their methods of warfare."

A disturbance of unusual character, occurred last Saturday and Sunday night at Howrah. It is reported that one Johannes, a girl of eighteen, became engaged to one Rondeau. The girl's relatives insisted on the marriage being put off until Rondeau returned from the front. It is alleged Rondeau with some others went to the girl's residence on Saturday night and attempted to take her away. But the presence of the neighbours frightened them and they escaped in a car before the police who were informed, arrived. On Sunday they appeared again but failed again in their attempt. Next morning the matter was reported to the military authorities who are making enquiries.

VICTORIA CROSSES IN PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

OTHER WARS COMPARED.

During the seventeen months of the war 142 Victoria Crosses have been bestowed by the King upon his heroic sailors and soldiers, including a clasp given to a medical officer who had previously gained the Cross, writes 'The Standard."

This total compares with 182 Crosses awarded in the Indian Mutiny and 111 in the Baltic and Crimea. In those days, however, if a man were killed in performing a deed that would have secured him the honour if he had lived the bronze token of valour was not actually awarded; and only since the last South African campaign has the decoration been presented to the relatives of a fallen man. The wars of the fifties, therefore, would have produced more V.C.s under the conditions that are in force to-day. In the operations in South Africa 78 awards were made, but only in one other campaign—that in Zululand in 1879—were more than 20 bestowed.

Of the 142 Crosses given the Navy has won ten. The distribution of the 132 awards to the Army is shown in the following analysis:—9th Lancers, 1; 15th Hussars, 1; Royal Artillery, 10; Royal Engineers, 7; Grenadier Guards, 2; Coldstream Guards, 3; Scots Guards, 2; Irish Guards, 1; Royal Scots, 2; Royal Warwickshire Regt., 1; Royal Fusiliers, 3; King's (Liverpool) Regt., 1; Lincolnshire Regt., 2; Bedfordshire Regt., 2; Leicestershire Regt., 1; Yorkshire Regt., 1; Lancashire Fusiliers, 4, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1; King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1; Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 1; Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2; Worcestershire, 1; East Lancashire, 1; East Surrey, 4; Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1; Border Regt., 2; Royal Sussex, 1; Hampshire, 1; South Staffordshire, 1; Welsh Regt., 1; Black Watch, 2; Sherwood Foresters, 2; Northamptonshire, 7; Princess Charlotte's (Berkshire), 1; King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2; Middlesex, 1; King's Royal Rifle Corps, 4; Manchester, 3; York and Lancaster, 1; Durham Light Infantry, 1; Highland Light Infantry, 2; Gordon Highlanders, 2; Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, 3; Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1; Royal Munster Fusiliers, 1; Rifle Brigade, 3.

Territorial Force.—Sherwood Foresters, 1; Manchester, 1; Highland Light Infantry 1; London Regiment: London Rifle Brigade, 1; Queen Victoria's Rifles, 1; The Queen's, 1; Bucks Yeomanry, 1; R.A.M.C., 2 and 1 clasp; Royal Flying Corps, 6; Headquarters Staff, 1; Indian Army, 9; Canadian Contingent, 4; Australian Contingent, 9; and the New Zealand Contingent, 1.

Since the decoration was founded 664 crosses have been awarded. The Rifle Brigade has now 18, the King's Royal Rifle Corps 17, the South Wales Borderers 16, and the Gordon Highlanders 15.

DREAMS THAT COME TRUE.

NIKOLA TESLA'S PROPHESIES.

Whatever the attitude of the incredulous on the subject of dreams, it cannot be denied says the "Literary Digest," that one man's dreams have developed a habit of coming true. That man is Nikola Tesla, the inventor of the wireless telephone. His latest dream, based on the success of a transcontinental and transoceanic wireless telephone, is that we shall before many decades be ringing up Venus or Mars talking across millions of miles of space with creatures whose physical structure is unknown to us and whose very existence has been a myth. "My demonstrations in Colorado Springs in 1899," said Tesla in a recent interview, "proved that not only could telegraphic signals be sent across the globe, as I predicted in 1892, but that the faintest modulations of the human voice could be imprest upon the planet as a whole and reproduced at any point irrespective of distance." When this theory has been worked out, as the inventor promises it shall be shortly, we shall have a "world system" telephone on which we may call up any other subscriber in any country on the globe. Perchance we shall have also an interplanetary system as well! Remember!—Tesla's dreams come true. What of these other dreams of his, given in an interview recently published in the "Manufacturers' Record"?—

The next art to be inaugurated is that of picture-transmission by ordinary telegraphic methods and existing apparatus. This idea of telegraphing or telephoning pictures is old, but practical difficulties have hampered commercial realizations. A number of improvements of great promise have been made, and there is every reason to expect that success will soon be achieved.

Another valuable novelty will be a typewriter electrically operated by the human voice. This advance will fill a long-felt want, as it will do away with the operator and save a great deal of labour and time in offices.

Many municipal improvements based on the use of electricity are about to be introduced. We are soon to have everywhere smoke-annihilators, dust-absorbers, ozonizers, sterilizers of water, air, food, and clothing and accident-preventers on streets elevated roads and in subways. It will become next to impossible to contract disease-germs or get hurt in the city, and country folk will go to town to rest and get well.

We are progressing at an amazing pace, but the truth is that even in the fields most successfully exploited the ground has only been broken. What has been so far done by electricity is nothing as compared with what the future has in store.

The Steward of the S.S. Titan has been removed from his ship which is in Karachi harbour to the Civil Hospital suffering from what is believed to be sleeping sickness.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. B26

LORD CURZON'S STATUE.

UNVEILED AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

This evening before an influential gathering at Belvedere Garden his Excellency Lord Carmichael unvened the statue of Lord Curzon presented to the Victoria Memorial by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani of Bombay.

Sir Prabhashankar in inviting his Excellency to unveil the statue paid a high tribute to the genius, administrative ability and sincerity of purpose of Lord Curzon and said Lord Curzon's ideal was, and is, that India should hold a greater place in the greater British Empire. The presence in India to-day of Lord Hardinge showed that England was trying to give India of her best and England has reaped the reward of the sacrifices which are being offered by the Indian soldiers in France, Egypt and other places. The great work of Lord Curzon was that he made Indians think that he aroused a healthy impatience with every form of slovenly work and stagnant policy. Even the controversies which his policy sometimes aroused have quickened the thought and life of the people. New ideas and new ambitions and a higher standard of service are abroad and India has advanced materially on the path of her destiny. When after the war readjustments will have to be made, Lord Curzon's personality and work will stand before them.

His Excellency in unveiling the statue said it was most fitting that Lord Curzon's effigy should hold a prominent place in the Memorial Hall, for that Hall was in a very real sense a child of his genius. No man had ever worked harder than Lord Curzon had done and no man was ever more outspoken than he was in saying that he believed ought to be said in India's interest and of the Empire and no man was ever more ready to put aside party considerations. In conclusion, his Excellency reminded the audience of some things that Lord Curzon himself said about the Victorie Memorial Hall and about the collection which was to be housed in it.

SIR. B. ROBERTSON AT KHAMGAON.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL COUMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces was presented with an address by the Khamgaon Municipal Committee on the 10th instant. In reply Sir Benjamin Robertson said:—

"You are in the midst of prosperity and your trade has recovered from the set-back it experienced at the beginning of the war. Do not forget what you owe to the men who are giving their lives for their country and let your response to any calls that are made upon you for help to them or to those they leave behind be not only ready but also in proportion to your present well-being and to benefit the strong arm the Empire confers upon you."

Referring to the local requirements he regretted the decision of the Municipality against the introduction of a proper drainage scheme although it had deserved their better consideration and thought. Their attitude on that occasion did no make it advisable that they should have non-official chairmen. The Committee had not yet reached the state of progress and enlightenment justifying the appointment of a non-official chairman. He assured them whenever they showed themselves fully alive to their responsibilities the Government would give them full measure of self-government.

Regarding the congestion of cotton bales and seed owing to the insufficiency of accommodation at railway goods yard, he said he would bring the matter to the notice of the proper authority. Regarding the working of the Factory Laws in Berar he said the period of grace had now expired and the Act would be enforced.

Chief Commissioner and party including Colonel Haswell of 2-4 Border Regiment motored to Balapur on 10th morning and went over the old fort. Here also a welcome address was presented and Rs. 3,500 presented t Lady Robertson, for war relief purposes. The Chief Commissioner left Khamgaon this morning. After visiting Shegaon on Sunday he will return to Nagpur by special train on Monday evening.

Their Highness the Maharaja and Maharani of Mysore have left Bombay for Baroda.

(Continued from column 6.)

the question would be, first, any suspicion that the Republicans were truckling to the German vote; secondly, war, for Mr. Roosevelt has let it be known to his friends that he would support Mr. Wilson should it be a case of upholding his Americanism against a hyphenated party, and if war came his patriotism might be against swapping horses in the stream. But there is little chance of war, and there is no reason to believe, in spite of the curious way in which a certain aspirant for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination is behaving, that either of the big parties will make a bid for alien support.

Mr. Roosevelt is not yet out as a candidate. He may quite possibly support one of the many other Republican candidates in the pre-convention, intra-party struggle—it is the Republican plan to encourage all candidates and let the State delegations fight out the claims of their "favourite sons" in a "free for all" Convention—but once more he looms large as a Presidential possibility, and may be looked upon for all practical purposes as a Republican. It is this that makes the Democrats as nervous as they undoubtedly are.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. O 18

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

THE COMING CONTEST.

PARTIES AND POLICIES.

Politicians, says the Washington correspondent of the "Times," are already girding their loins for the Presidential election of next autumn. Everybody expects an unusually exciting and important contest. The situation is roughly as follows:—

The Democrats have virtually decided to adopt President Wilson as their candidate. Mr. Bryan will probably object, but though his following in the West is still larger than is generally realised he is unlikely to be able to do much more than raise a disturbance at the St. Louis Convention. The Democratic platform in that case will be the achievements of the present Government. The position of the Republicans is more complicated, their platform has to be one of criticism, and they cannot formulate it until they see what the President is likely to do for his party and what fate is likely to do for the President. Mr. Wilson's greatest claim to popularity is still that he has kept the country out of war with Germany and war in Mexico. The East may criticize his European policy, the South-West his Mexican policy, but the greater part of the country remains vaguely for peace at almost any price.

Mexico is tortured by typhus and haggridden by famine and suppressed unrest: but Villa has just thrown up the fight against Carranza, the President's protege; and though there is a strong belief that the country will eventually have to be pacified from the outside it is possible that the final trouble may be tided over for a year. In that case it will be difficult to turn the President's Mexican policy into a first-rate issue.

—The European outlook is equally uncertain. Austria and Germany may climb down over the submarine controversy, in which case the President will score. Of they may be obdurate and leave the President the choice of quibbling and procrastinating which would hurt him, or of breaking off relations, which would help him, for he would then acquire the merit of having done his best for peace and would be deemed the worthier to preside over whatever crisis might arise.

In domestic affairs the Republicans are beset by the same uncertainties. They are convinced that the President's policies are all wrong. His Tariff Law they proclaim to be uneconomic and expensive. Certainly the loss it has caused to revenue has upset the Exchequer. But the Democrats plead war conditions, and it is difficult to persuade the country that what may really be free trade deficits and taxes are not really war deficits and taxes. It is the same with business. The Republicans are certain that the Democrats have produced an unsound state of affairs; but the "boom" in war manufactures, good crops, and high prices for foodstuffs make both industrialist and farmer rather careless of the thunder of conservative economists.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

For these reasons the Republicans are constrained to subordinate issues to questions of leadership. In that regard a most interesting situation has arisen. Ask the average Republican who will be the Republican nominee and he will say Roosevelt. Ask him for a second choice and he will probably say Hughes. Yet Mr. Roosevelt does not even belong to the Republican Party, and Mr. Hughes, a Justice of the Supreme Court, ought traditionally to be dead to politics. He is in fact out of politics. He has announced that in no circumstances will he prostitute the Bench by becoming a candidate, but he cannot quell the gossip that, if nominated by acclamation, he would be forced to accept the candidature. Mr. Hughes made his political reputation—and a very fine one—as a sane and effective reform Governor of the State of New York. Mr. Roosevelt has been as Republican and "Bull Moose" Progressive alike, an essentially reform politician. This drift to reform leaders means that the Republicans realise that if the country wants next autumn something less academically liberal than the present Democratic Government, it will not swing back to the old Republican regime, the regime of "bosses" and of packed conventions working more or less directly under the influence of the representatives of "big business," the railways, the Trusts, and Wall-street.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND MR. WILSON.

Hence the spectacular way in which Mr. Roosevelt has dashed once more into the limelight. His Progressive Party has collapsed, as it was bound to collapse in the circumstances. Radical in social reform and conservative in big economic and foreign policies, it has been smashed equally by Mr. Wilson's popularity and unpopularity. As a social reform party the Democrats have stolen its thunder; as critics of the President's foreign policy, and, to a less extent, of his tariff policy its stronger leaders see eye to eye with the Republicans. Anything to beat Mr. Wilson is now Mr. Roosevelt's battle cry and that of his lieutenants. It is also naturally the battle-cry of the Republicans and, from the point of view of logic, what better leader can they find than Mr. Roosevelt, with the future as uncertain as it is? By his trouncing of the "milk and water" diplomacy of the Administration he has created for himself a strong following in the East, and in the West his popularity as a reformer and a man, though not what it was, is still considerable.

The prospect of Mr. Roosevelt's candidature on the Republican ticket, though by no means assured, must thus be taken quite seriously. The only thing, so far as can be seen, that would put it entirely out of

(Continued in column 5.)

I.C.O COTTON SEED OIL
THE PRIDE OF THE PANTRY

"We use it exclusively for frying, baking, shortening, cooking and salads in place of butter, fat or olive oil. The Sahib likes it the Mem-sahib is mad over it and the children enjoy it. To tell the simple truth, it's the pride of the pantry."

AND NO WONDER. It is such an elegant vegetabel oil, manufactured on the most sanitary and hygienic principles, dainty, delicious and digestible.

Sold by all leading Stores and dealers in three sizes: 1 lb., 6 per tin; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 per tin; 35 lbs. Rs. 8-8 per tin.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Phone (2136.)

Can be had from

BOMBAY: D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Market; Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, "Times" Buildings; Phillips & Co., Shroff Bros., Italian Stores, G. Bossi, Fort; Leopold & Co., Colaba Causeway; Allied Stores, Chaupaty; and from all leading dealers and Iranis throughout the City.

POONA: Mather & Co.; Bombay Swadeshi Stores.

AHMEDNAGAR: Cursetji & Sons

LONAVLA: Railway Co-operative Society Ltd.

BANGALORE: Indian Co-operative Stores Ltd., 153, Kilari Road.

MADRAS: Samuel & Co., 2nd Line Beach.

H. R. MODY & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

No. 10, FIDA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF

SODA WATER MACHINES,	CODD'S SODA BOTTLES,	SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES,	ESSENTIAL OILS AND COLORS,
SACCHARIN 550 No. 1,	SULPHURIC AND OTHER ACIDS,	CHEMICALS AND DRUGS,	PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY,

CARBONIC GAS FLASKS

AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR ÆRATED WATER FACTORY.

PLEASE TRY

OTTO DIL-CHAMAN (*Registered*)

THE KING OF ALL PERFUMES.

Most fragrant, world-renowned, richest and lastin perfume of up-to-date fashion (Free of Alcohol).

PRICE PER BOTTLE. Annas 8. " 12. And Rs. 2.

Scented Cards with Otto Dil-chaman at Annas 12 per dozen.

V. P. EXTRA.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Telegrams: "SACCHARIN," Bombay.

THE BLACK HOLE CONTROVERSY

MR. CORFIELD'S VIEWS.

WHAT OF THE MEMORIAL PILLAR?

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—

The details given in the "Englishman" brought by the mail which arrived last Friday of the doubts Mr. J. H. Little has thrown on the good faith of Holwell in his story of the far-famed "Black Hole of Calcutta," and of the awful night, June 20th, 1756, of which he was a survivor, have attracted much attention here. They have been quoted at length in the "Standard" and other newspapers, and are discussed by retired "Dichers" interested in the memorials of Old Calcutta. As Mr. Wilmot Corfield has a strong *penchant* for questions of this kind, and cherishes the hope of writing a full history of Calcutta, I have ascertained his views. He considers that Mr. Little has failed to establish his case against Holwell as the perpretrator of a "gigantic hoax." But at the same time he urges the need for making full allowance for the unusual circumstances of 1756, and of regarding the conduct of all known participants in the tragedy with recognition of their difficulties and of the standards of the time.

"An almost Germanic spirit of 'frightfulness' was abroad in the land," said Mr. Corfield. "Quarter was neither given nor expected. There is no evidence that the Nawab Siraj-ud-Dowlah personally instigated the inhumanity associated in history with the Fort's prison cell, nor yet that he approved of it later. Nor is there evidence that Drake deserted without first honestly believing that he could be of more service to an otherwise leaderless crowd of escaping Europeans elsewhere. There is evidence, however, that Holwell—who also might have escaped—acted as a true man immediately on Drake's departure, whatever defects of character he may have shown at other times. The native guards were probably new arrivals in the Settlement. There is no evidence that they were aware of the actual dimensions of the cell;—they might well have thought there was an inner chamber with another window to another aspect. East and West were equally at passion heat. Each had the right to be angry. There is much to say in fair justification of the high-handed proceedings of the Nawab's soldiery. The disappearance of the original Black Hole monument points to general discredit having been cast upon Holwell's story at a time very much nearer the events referred to than the end of 1902, when a reproduction of it was presented to Calcutta by Lord Curzon."

AN IMPOSSIBLE CROWDING.

Mr. Corfield fully believes that there was a Black Hole tragedy, but not one of the dimensions asserted by Holwell:—"The memorial slab states that 23 people came out of the cell alive. A close study of all the available reliable evidence in the matter permits us to add with some degree of certainty another dozen or 20 victims to those who survived. Say 35 were thrust into the cell at intervals during the night, of whom 12 died, and we are most likely as near the truth as we can ever get. In 1888 I photographed the formerly accepted site of the Black Hole, afterwards found to be erroneous. A drawing from my photograph appeared in Vol. I. of *Bengal: Past and Present*, and a reproduction of the photograph in the "Empress' towards the end of 1910. Look at the *little* pavement shown therein, and also at the indicated size of the actual cell covered by Lord Curzon's marble reproduction in 1902. I refuse to believe that 146 living men and women were forced into that scrap of space that night, either at one or two or three times. It would have been next to impossible to pack 146 dead sheep into it, with the packers at leisure to fit them all in closely.

THE VERANDAH

"Look again at the conjectural view in Busteed of the interior of the verandah. The cell there depicted has a very much larger superficial area to its floor than has the pavement in my photograph, or the slab over the now buried cell. 146 living—people might have been got into the larger Busteed cell, but it would have been a very near thing in the way of physical possibilities even then. Let us accept the story of the 146 that entered the verandah; let us say that 35 went into the cell, of whom 23 survived, and the problem of the years cease, to a problem. 123 victims of the siege of the flaming fort died in or were carried dead, to, the verandah itself, and were seen being brought out at dawn. Why should no one have died on the verandah? Who kept a register of cell victims, discriminated from verandah victims. All was confusion that morning, and popular imagination did the rest. Holding these opinions, I am glad that Mr. Little's protest has appeared, though the truth leaning to light to him is not quite the same truth leaping to light to me.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Corfield went on to make some suggestions for meeting Indian objections to the memorial, having regard to the doubts thrown upon the story:—"Strip the pillar of its inscriptions, leaving it a white marble monument, speechless but marking an historical site. Re-erect the inscribed slabs on a wall of the Victoria Hall as an historical record of Curzonian days, with an additional slab, giving the circumstances of the transfer from Dalhousie Square Alongside of three tables of stone place the actual slab (if still preserved) which for a few years prior to 1902 stood above the gate on the inner side of the Post Office archway. Restore the archway (with its original iron gate if still in existence) of my photograph, and, to the north of it, the end of the demolished godown, formerly above the actual cell. It was the destruction of the godown that revealed the cell. Arch and godown would have been both standing had it been known sooner that the cell lay below the latter. From the street the site of the Black Hole would then look as it looked in the pre-Curzonian days. The arrangement in red brick and ironmongery now presented to view is far less effective for dignified simplicity. A door from within the archway would lead into the re-erected end of the old godown, and going through the door on to a little gallery the spectator could look down upon the remains of the actual cell itself. A new slab on the inner side of the archway would tell the story of the godown. The lower walls of the cell as indicated by the slab on the arch, would be visible to a visitor authorised to view it. "Charnock pavement' would be cleared of an incumberance having the appearance of an expensive grave left there by accident by some eminent firm of local undertakers in a hurry to loose it!

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSAL.

"By this plan a just cause of annoyance to Indians would be ended, and both Indians and English would value both pillar and godown as joint inheritances of priceless value to the student of history; while a walk to the Victoria Hall would tell to all time how in the years of the Great War Indians and Englishmen learned to end for ever, as sensible men, a long outstanding cause of ceaseless irritation and to see together in the silent pillar and the old world godown lasting reminders that in and about the region of the Lal Dighi is to be be found the cradle of the British India of to-day. The memorials would be honoured by both, were their joint story robbed of its sting. The Black Hole affair was an unfortunate incident of a great siege, not an intentionally planned piece of colossal wickedness, and its monuments should no longer be permitted to reflect an untrue light. Even if the tale were provable as true in all its details, why, rub it in? But it is not so provable."

FEET RAW WITH ERUPTIONS.

SANSATIONAL ZAM-BUK HEALING AT BOMBAY.

Prompt application of Zam-Buk to cuts, bruises, skin outbreaks and wounds, simple or severe, saves life and limb.

"Some time ago," writes Mr. U. S. Johns, of The Reliance Supply Agency, Battery Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, "my wife felt irritation under her toes. Blisters formed near the nails. Despite the application of ointment, the whole under surface of the toes broke out in eruption, and her foot became very swollen. The skin was scaly, and painful cracks came. The flesh became black, the itching was unbearable, and she could scarcely walk. We were told that her blood must have been poisoned. I feared that at least two of her toes would have to be amputated.

"Then I suddenly remembered reading about Zam-Buk, so I at once got a supply for my wife. From the very first application the result of the Zam-Buk treatment was wonderful. The swelling and burning irritation subsided, and after keeping on with Zam-Buk for a few days, my wife was able to get her boot on. Zam-Buk entirely healed her foot so that she could soon walk with perfect comfort. Since then, we have used Zam-Buk for many purposes, and always with the best results.

Undoubtedly there is nothing like Zam-Buk for eczema, piles, pimples, ulcers, bad legs diseased ankles, scratches, jungle sores, cuts, bruises, abscesses, heat rashes, sprains, stiffness sore backs, chronic sores, blotches, scalp disease, mosquito bites, poisoned wounds, festering sores, ringworm, children's scalp trouble, swellings, itch, bites and stings, baby's sores, sore aching feet, "marching heel," rheumatism, aches and pains, etc.

Zam-Buk is sold by all chemists and stores at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot, or obtained post free at Re. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; and E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon.

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. B28

A TIGHT CORNER.

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF FRENCH OUTPOST.

The following despatch has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British Press with the French armies:—

On the banks of the Aisne, just half-way between the French and the German positions, there is a small mound or hillock, that overlooks the German lines. One night fifteen men and a non-commissioned officer crept out of their trench, crawled through the barbed wire entanglements, crossed the river, and quietly installed themselves on the crest of this mound. With the utmost silence they set to work to dig themselves in and constructed two trenches and a fairly strong dugout. They spent forty-eight hours in their dangerous position unobserved, and they admitted later that they were the longest hours in their lives, for peril was always imminent, and their nerves were always on the strain for the inevitable moment when they would be seen and shelled from their exposed position.

At last the dreaded moment came, and big projectiles from a German eight-inch battery began to burst on their make-shift entrenchments. They took refuge in their dug-out, but were sorely shaken by the bursting shells while the shelter threatened to collapse at any moment on their heads. However, it was still standing when the bombardment ceased, as suddenly as it began. The French soldiers came out and peeped over the edge of their shattered trench—only to find a new menace.

The Germans, considering that the French position had by this time been cleared, had sent forward forty men. This detachment had already reached the first trench which the French had dug, and was hard at work repairing the damage caused by their own shells, in order to use it for themselves. When they had finished their work they advanced towards the second trench. The French hastily scuttled back to their dug-out, and remained there in perfect silence.

ALMOST SURROUNDED BY ENEMY.

The enemy's men actually entered the trench, which had been badly knocked about, but, considering that their position was anything but secure, they did not trouble to explore the dug-out, particularly as the entrance to it was almost completely covered by falling earth, leaving only just room for one man to pass at a time. Concluding that none of the Frenchmen were left in the position, the Germans returned to the first trench.

The position of the French soldiers, cooped up in their dug-out, was anything but a pleasant one, for they were almost surrounded by the enemy, and at any time the roof of their shelter might give way. They decided to send back word to the French troops behind them, and a corporal volunteered to carry the message. In ordinary circumstances no one would have attempted to cross the piece of ground that lay between the hill and the river. It was a case of needs must, however, and somehow or other the corporal made his way out of the trench, crawled along the river bank and slipped into the river itself. There, with the water up to his waist, and not 30 feet below the German position, he passed across to the French lines, and delivered his message to the officer commanding.

The officer, after consideration, decided that it was impossible to reinforce the detachment on the other side of the river. "They must," he said, "do as you have done, and you had better go back and show them the way."

The corporal went back across the river and found his fellows anxiously waiting. He told them what the officer had said and they replied simply, "All right." Then, one by one, at intervals of two minutes, the 16 Frenchmen crept past the German position and slipped into the river. The enemy did not discover them until just as the last man was reaching the French lines, and then opened a heavy fire. Fortunately it was too late, and the whole party regained the French trenches without losing a man.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

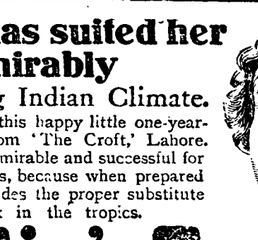
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.



'Mellin's' has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

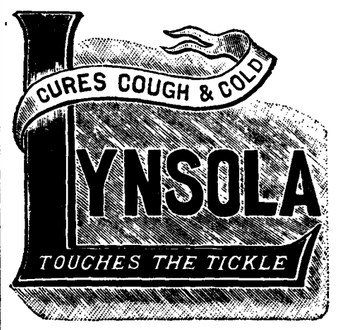
Mellin's Food

(UNTOUCHED BY HAND)

Sample of Mellin's Food and useful Handbook sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by

MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON, E.



You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

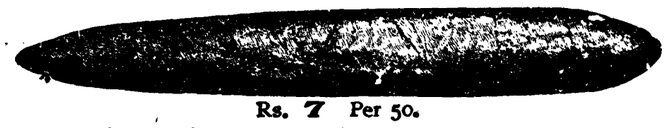
On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take **LYNSOLA**, the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying to avoid disappointment. Of all chemists, and at

Telephone No. 706.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

The only Original and Genuine

"EL ALIENTO"



Rs. 7 Per 50.

As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDI **D. MERWAN & Co.,** MEDOWS ST. BOMBAY.

Telegrams "MERWANCO."

DRINK THEBEST
DRINK
HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

AGD, PURE, MILD AND GOOD.

INSIST UPON HAVING THE SAME.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTE.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

Poor blood

Young babes, growing children, young mothers, indoor workers and dwellers in unhealthy districts are particularly liable to this condition, which should never be neglected. SCOTT'S Emulsion enriches the blood and nourishes without taxing the digestive organs. Then, colourless cheeks regain the glow of health, appetite returns, sleep becomes more natural and the body assumes the grace and glow of buoyant health.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Milk Bread Twists,

scones, shortbread, jam sandwich, and many other delicious kinds of cake, fancy bread and pastry can easily be made at home with the help of

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

Add one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.

Recipes for the above in every tin.

DONGRE'S
BALAMRIT
FOR CHILDREN

It is invaluable to overcome any wasting tendency.

It convert's weakly Children into strong and robust ones.

K. T. DONGRE & Co.,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

VITHALDAS CHATURBHUJ & CO
DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, RUBY
AND SAPPHIRE MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

A very old firm which has dealings throughout India and Europ for upwards of 30 years. Ind an and European merchants abroad, wishing a connection for wholesale business, will please apply at

No. 45, Mumbadevi, Javeri Baza., BOMBAY.

Tele. Address "OPAL," BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1019.

Branch in Rangoon under the name and style of JIVANLAL LALUBHAI & Co., No 91, B, Mogal Street, Post Box 381, Tele: Address 'OPAL', Rangoon.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot, Kathiawar.

OVERLAND TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

A SHORTER ROUTE.

NATION-BUILDING IN THE BALKANS.

Lecturing before the Royal Geographical Society on Jan. 10 on "The Adriatic Slavs and the Overland Route to Constantinople," Sir Arthur Evans explained the position of Jugo-Slav inhabitants of the East Adriatic region and their desire to achieve national unity and independence, with special regard to the interests of Italy and to those of Great Britain from the point of view of the balance of power in the Mediterranean and communication with the East. He said:—

"To-day Dalmatia is the centre of the Slav nationalist movement that aims at the eventual union of all its component provinces with Serbia and the formation of a Jugo-Slav or South Slavonic State Who holds the valleys of the Drave and Save has the best chance of eventually controlling not only the mountaious interior of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the maritime region of Dalmatia, to which the lateral valleys of the Dinaric Alps afford many points of access. To attempt to hold the mountains from the sea front is sooner or later doomed to failure. To attempt to hold the sea front without the mountains is an equally precarious endeavour, the more so in face of the racial bonds that now bind together the whole area.

"It is of considerable importance to ourselves, and should be of supreme importance to Italy, that the mainland power which actually or potentially is bound to dominate the fjords and harbours of Dalmatia on the land side should be bound by interest as well as friendship, and should be of such a nature and strength as to offer a solid bulwark against German or Austro-German dominion in that region. This combination can be most naturally secured by the existence of a united South Slavonic State. It may be added as a corollary to this that any attempt to lay hold of a tract of the Dalmatian terra firma, or to annex large Slovene or Croat districts east of the valley of the Isonzo and of Italian Istria, is inccompatible with such a consummation."

A NEW ROUTE.

Refering to the possibilities of reviving the ancient route between East and West by the Save Valley, Sir Arthur Evans said the new Simplon route had accelerated the journey from London to Milan, which now only took about 13 hours; in another four hours Mestre, the junction for Venice, is reached. From Mestre to Cervignano, on the Austrian frontier on the road to Trieste, is another two hours, and a slight connection would be there necessary to Gradisca, about ten miles distant. From Mestre to Gradisca we might therefore allow two hours and a-half. We were thus in 19½ hours from London brought to the most convenient starting point for a new line of connection which, starting from Gradisca, and following roughly the track of the Roman highway up the Vipava Valley and over the low Julian Pass to Laibach, would link the Italian system with that of the Save Valley. From Gradisca to Laibach (Ljubljana) as the crow flies is about 50 miles. Adding a third to this to cover detours in the pass, the distance to be traversed by the new line would be about 67 miles—say two more hours. The distance from Laibach to Belgrade in a direct line is about 300 miles and the existing railway route may be considerably shortened in certain sections, as, for instance, the section Brood-Mitrovitza-Semlin. A good deal of this railway would run on level country. Allowing, however, as much as an additional quarter for divergencies, the distance to be traversed would be not more than 375 miles, which if a mean express speed of about 40 miles an hour were attained is nine hours' journey. According to this computation, Belgrade might be reached from London in 30½ hours.

ADVANTAGE TO BRITAIN.

In other words, it would be possible to reach Belgrade is less time than up to the outbreak of war it took to reach Vienna via Cologne. By the Orient Express Belgrade was reached in 44½ hours, or 14 hours more than by the proposed route. The gain in time would be proportionately much greater from Paris and most parts of France, and incomparably so from Northern Italy. To ourselves, with the need of a quick service to the East, the advantage would be of solid commercial and political value. It was not only that the journey to Constantinople would be shortened by over twelve hours, but we should be able to take much more advantage of the through route already planned branching off from the Salonika line at Gradiste (the ancient Stobi), and thence by Monastir to the Greek frontier, and ultimately to Athens and Piraeus. If a quick line were ultimately opened to that port, the gain might be appreciable, since the mail service from Piraeus to Port Said is approximately 18 hours less than from Brindisi. To place in friendly hands the future overland routes to the East was surely a very solid interest of the British Commonwealth.

In conclusion Sir Arthlr Evans emphasised the unique importance of the position occupied by Belgrade. The Powers interested in the potential new overland route to the East should see that in any future redistribution of territories Belgrade should come well within the limits of the Jugoslav State.

FIGHTING IN VINEYARD.

BEATING BACK THE TURKS

ORGY OF BOMBING.

Incidents that occurred in the furious fighting in the "Vineyard" in Gallipoli—are graphically described in the following letter received from an officer in the Highland Light Infantry. It is a terrible picture of the conditions under which our heroic men have fought in the Dardanelles. The story was written about the end of November; since then the writer has been severely wounded in the leg and arm, and he is now in hospital.

Ever since the beginning of August we have been merely holding on to our own lines and keeping as many Turks as possible in front of us by continually pushing our lines nearer theirs, taking little bits of trenches, bombing and bombarding them and doing everything we can to make them think we are desperately pugnacious fellows, and, like hounds held in leash (as the war correspondents say), would at a word burst from our trenches and drive them with bloody bayonets to the Bulair lines.

But, of course, they know we can't, and we know we can't, and what is more, we don't want to try, and so we take very little bits of trenches, and never go too far, and hold on very tight to what we take, and he makes feeble attempts to get back his own, for Johnny Turk is even less desperate than we are, and so gets it in the neck every time.

At present our battalion is holding some trenches captured by another brigade of our division a week ago with very little loss. One quiet Sunday afternoon, just about tea-time, three mines were suddenly exploded under the enemy's trench, and before the dust had begun to settle our men were in the trench, but even then they were not quick enough to catch the Turks. Only a few were caught in the trench, and the bombing parties immediately began working up the communication trenches, got right into their next line and some way along it—quite against orders—until our own shrapnel reminded them.

The barricades were built across the communication trenches some way ahead of the captured trench, and the bombing parties came back behind them. Everything had gone like clockwork. The Turkish machine and field guns did not come in until the men had been some time in the trench, and did not do much harm.

A BELIEVER IN MIRACLES.

In the middle of all the dust and smoke a Scottish Rifleman climbed slowly out of our trench, and with a box of bombs under each arm strolled slowly across and stepped down carefully into the Turkish trench. He believed in miracles, that man. But the affair made the Turks very angry, particularly because they had meant to blow up our trenches—we had heard them digging for weeks—and they have already made four attempts to retake the trench. The most serious one was two days ago, when two of our companies were holding the line. My company were holding the "Vineyard" of evil fame, and were not attacked.

It started just at the men's tea time—the Turks are well informed—with an odd shell or two at the new trench. Then gun after gun came in, field and howitzer, shrapnel and high explosive, on the front lines, the support lines, the communication trenches, and away back at our batteries—the heaviest bombardment since July 12. We knew something was up, and had our men standing to in a jiffy. Men who had been away on fatigue came rushing up and took their places, Pioneers, sanitary men, officers' servants, and all the odd men who are out of the firing line by day came in by twos and threes. Stretcher-bearers got ready their dressings, and even the cooks from away back in the nullah came hurrying up, eager to bear a hand.

Ammunition boxes were opened and carriers detailed. We officers loosed the catch of our revolver holsters, and then we all waited, while the men went on with their tea, the look-out men with a periscope in one hand and a piece of bread and jam in the other. The Turkish shells whizzed in coveys overhead, and burst just behind us. They were not meant for us but for the supports—the "curtain of fire" you read of so often in the papers.

Then our guns came in and the row was hellish. The Turkish trench opposite us is only 75 yards away, and to get it our gunners have to burst their shells just over us and even behind us; and when it's a case of big howitzer high explosive, chunks from which carry two and three hundred yards away in every direction, it is exciting enough. Whizzbang go the field gun shrapnel, then with a deeper whistle passes a howitzer H.E., and bursts in the Turkish trench with a ringing, rending crash that makes my false teeth rattle. The men laugh with joy at the good shooting, for, oblivious of bullets and shell fragments, they are all head and shoulders above the parapet, watching the show and waiting for Johnny Turk should he dare to come out.

THREE TURKS GOT BACK.

It is nearly dark now; all our guns are in, and every second the blackness is split by the bursting shells. Then the Turkish guns cease fire, and on our left, rapid rifle and machine-gun fire crashes out, a dozen flares shoot into the air, and at all the barricades the bursting of bombs is incessant. We know that wherever the attack is coming it has started. Machine-gun bullets rip into our parapet all along the line, but we hold our fire and wait for the Turk to come, the men peering ahead, with fingers on the trigger, and laying wagers that he will not face it. Our guns were knocking chunks out of his parapet, and if he ever meant to attack us he thought better of it.

So after a bit we stand down, and apart from increasing the number of sentries, we pass a normal but very noisy night, for once the Turk starts firing you can't stop him.

But at the barricades the bombing went on all night, and some of our bomb sections were almost wiped out before morning—one man was brought out with 17 wounds in him; but they held the barricades, and so ended what I hope is the last attempt to retake the trench. There is no doubt from the quantity of ammunition they expended that it was intended to be a big attack, but they must have had cold feet

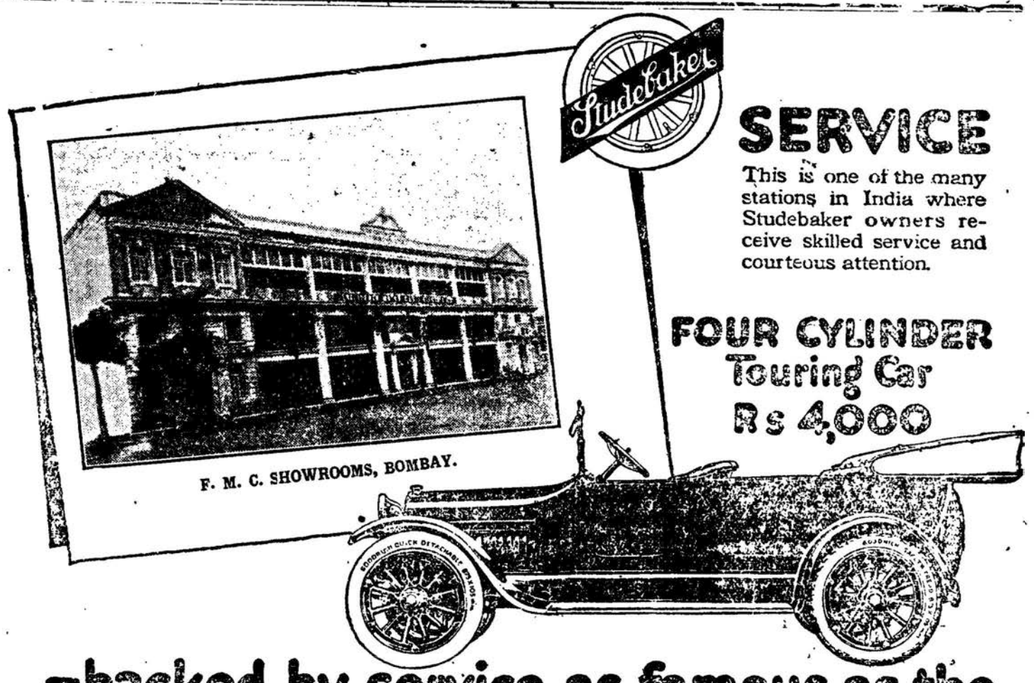
The communication trenches are littered with debris, piles of empty bomb boxes Turkish rifles and blood-soaked equipment, taken off dead and wounded men. At all the awkward turns in the trenches the earth sides are dark with blood. It is difficult work getting a body along narrow trenches. But in a few days all that will be cleaned up, and the line will be strengthened, new trenches dug, and things will be quiet for a few weeks till the Generals decide on some other little stunt.

Of course, these are all small things, and do not appear in the papers. Nevertheless, we lost a good few men, mostly by bombs, but some by our own shell fire. And that reminds me. Do not imagine when you hear of men being killed by their own guns that it means some awful blunder, has been made—that is rarely so. When trenches are very close it is unavoidable sometimes. In attacking a trench the gunfire must be kept on it up to the last second and it is probable that a few men get caught in their own shrapnel.

Then, in the excitement of the charge, men are apt to go too far, and again they catch it. You cannot eliminate human nature. Again, maps of trenches made from aeroplanes are not always correct, and that leads to mistakes. Through the thick dust and smoke of an action, too, it is very hard for the gunners to distinguish their own men. Especially when the latter fail and try to get back are they liable to be mistaken for advancing enemy.

Just to the right of the "Vineyard" there are a good many lads from L—shire lying. They came back from a trench, and the French gunners spotted them and thought the Turks were attacking, and wiped them out with remarkable accuracy. No, it is often unavoidable, sometimes necessary, to kill a few of your own m. It is rarely a foolish blunder. Most of the yarns of that sort come from the rank and file, few of whom understand artillery tactics.

And in war, if things do not go quite as expected, some scapegoat must be found—the public demand it—and so some unfortunate General is sacrificed, often a very competent man. Napoleon used to say: "Give me the lucky Generals, and you can have the clever ones." When will the people understand that modern war is one long battle even if it lasts three years, that who are advancing and who retiring is not significant, and that sweeping victories are rare things now, and routs almost unknown?



SERVICE

This is one of the many stations in India where Studebaker owners receive skilled service and courteous attention.

FOUR CYLINDER
Touring Car
Rs 4,000

-backed by service as famous as the car itself-the best known in India!

Not least among the reasons for the Studebaker Car's ever-increasing popularity in the Indian Empire is the thorough and reliable efficiency of Studebaker Service.

The Studebaker owner knows that no matter where he drives, Studebaker Service can always be had in a brief time. Parts for replacements are always in stock. Experienced mechanics who KNOW the car are always on hand to give expert attention. And when his car goes into a Studebaker representative's shop, he knows that it will have immediate attention. For Studebaker's whole ideal of Service is to insure every Studebaker owner getting full and EVERY-day use of his car. In fact, so insistent on 100% perfect Service is Studebaker, that Service Experts from the factories in America are sent at intervals to oversee the Indian field and call upon Indian owners.

4-cylinder Touring . . Rs. 4000
6-cylinder Touring . . Rs. 4750
4-cylinder Roadster . . Rs. 4000

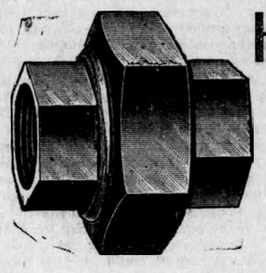
Other closed and open types on both 4 and 6 cylinder chassis, also commercial vans of 15 cwt. capacity.

It is service, COMPLETE service like this, taken in conjunction with the thorough-going QUALITY of the car itself, that has made the Studebaker the best-known car in India.

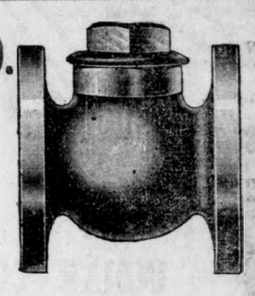
Come in and examine the new Studebaker cars that cannot be equalled, or even approached, within hundreds of rupees of the price. A demonstration will convince you that the Studebaker is the car you want.

Rs. 250 TEMPORARY WAR SURCHARGE ON ALL MODELS.

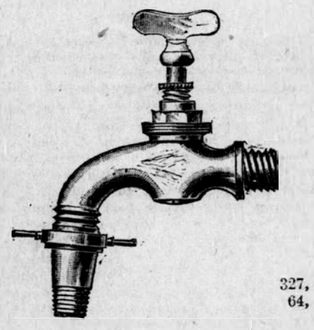
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN BELGIUM.)
Telephone "1717." BOMBAY—CALCUTTA. Telegramms "DIAMOTO."

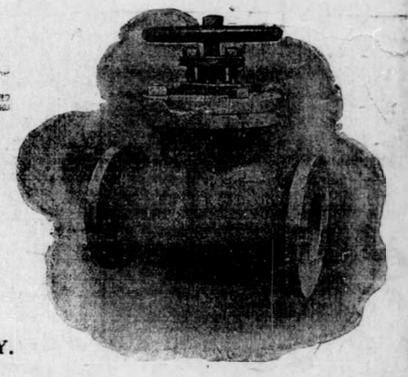


HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
HOLD A SPECIALITY IN
GUNMETAL AND BRASS STEAM AND WATER FITTINGS FOR ALL PURPOSES.



RENEWABLE DISC STEAM VALVES
ASBESTOS PACKED FITTINGS
PEET'S FULLWAY VALVES
RADIATOR VALVES
GLAND AND PLUG COCKS
WHEEL VALVES
CHECK VALVES
LUBRICATORS
STEAM UNIONS
STEAM WHISTLES
PLUMBER'S UNIONS
BOILER UNIONS
RANGE COCKS
BALL VALVES
BIB & STOP COCKS
SAFETY VALVES
BLOW-OFF COCKS
BATH COCKS
OVERFLOWS
DRAIN COCKS





327, Abdul Rehman Street.
64, Tamarind Lane Fort. } BOMBAY.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and Manufacturing Opticians.

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal "KRYPTOK" one-piece lens

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, uphos, amber, blue, etc.,

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION,

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experiences in sight testing refinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

opp. Govt. Telegraph office, FORT.

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Of the English Language.

Together with a Department of New Words and

MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL FEATURES.

Price Rs. 15-12.

One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth. Marbled Edges with Thumb Index. More than 2,000 pages.

1914.

	Rs. a.
Laughlin: Principles of Money	12 0
Hobson: Export of Capital	5 10
Fullerton: Problems of Power	5 10
Marshall: Our Empire Story	5 10
Hall: Love's Legend	7 8
Vizetelly: My Adventures in the Commune	9 6
Jane: The British Battle Fleet	7 8
Marshall: Our Island Story	5 10
Elizabeth O'Neill: The World's Story.	5 10
Charles Tower: Changing Germany	5 10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany	3 12
Exner: Japan as I saw It	5 10
Walter Wood: The Battleship	9 6
Who's Who 1915	11 4
Statesman's Year Book	7 14
Holmes: In Defence of What Might Be.	3 6
Baker: The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe	12 0
Festing: Strangers within the Gate. The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break-up of the Mughal Empire	5 10
Fsher: Pan-Germanism	0 12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1 8
Pemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	1 8
Slater: Making of Modern England	7 6 net
Tower: Essays Political and Historical	5 8
Wilson: Essays in Recreation	4 8
Collier: Germany and the Germans	5 10
England and the English	5 10
Walpole: Essays Political and Biographical	7 14
Dimnet: France Herself Again	12 0
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey	3 12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen	5 10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5 10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5 10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11 1
Lang: Poetry of Empire. Nineteen Centuries of British History	2 10
Prince Von Bulow: Imperial Germany	1 8

RMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Prices on application.

KATOL POWDER

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs.

Ans. 5 per Tin

KATOL STICKS

KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies

Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.

Try it and convince yourself.

Can be had of all Chemists.

Sol Importer:—

T. HARA, P. O. Box 374, Bombay.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan,

Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:

D. C. OOMERSEE & Co.,

P. D. BAKIA & Co., BOMBAY.

The Best Pure Linseed Double Boiled Oil in the Market is

Bart.

"THE MANELESS LION BRAND."

G.O.M.&.M.F.G.C°.LD

MANELESSLION

TRADE MARK

AHMEDABAD

Sold in Five Gallon Drums.

To be had from all Dealers in Paints Colours and Varnishes.

Manufactured by the—

Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld. of Ahmedabad

Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade all over India.

or further particulars, please apply to:—

Messrs. BALABHAIJAMNADAS & Co.

Agents:—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. L., P. O. KALUPUR, ASARNA, AHMEDABAD.

FREE! Do you wish to know "How to make the Best Quality Rose, Jasmine, Lily, Lotus and Sweet Scented Hair Oils at a very cheap cost at your own home?" If so please write us at once and mention this paper.

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Fericadan Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as. (a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

Esao V. P. P. orders will receive our attention The generous Public are requested to give trial

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFEE ASSURANC Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.

Managing Director,

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bomb

AGENTS WANTED.

A THRILLING AIR FIGHT.

BRITISH PILOT'S FINE EXPLOIT.

SIX MACHINES TO TWO.

The following account of an air combat has been circulated as a supplement to the ——Corps Summary:—

A recent fight, in which two airplanes from the squadron with our corps were engaged against heavy odds, deserves description in some detail. One of our machines, to which another was acting as escort, was engaged in reconnaissance work over Cambrai on the morning of December 29. They were attacked by six German Fokker machines, firing through the propeller. The Fokker is a monoplane, expressly built and contrived for fighting and for pursuit of the enemy, to which duties its activities are by strict order confined, and for which it is specially adapted on account of its high speed. It is not allowed to expose itself by venturing across our lines on reconnaissance work.

In contrast to the arrangements of our airplanes the machine-gun on the Fokker is immovably fixed in front of the pilot, with barrel straight to the front—the correct aim of the gun being ensured by manipulation of the whole machine, just as the correct aim of a torpedo from a submarine is contrived only by manipulation of the boat itself. The Fokker's machine-gun, being fixed, and fixed on the same plane as the body of the machine, fires through the propeller. Such bullets as miss the propeller naturally carry straight to the front; while such as are intercepted by its blades are dispelled by angled and bullet-proof "deviators" attached to the back face of these blades. The Fokker, when in action, seeks by the exercise of its superior speed and climbing powers to attain a position above its adversary, and then, by diving at a steep angle, to bring the machine-gun to bear upon him by corect alignment.

As a result of the machine-gun fire of the six Fokkers our escorting machine was immediately shot down, but its occupants seemed to reach the ground safely, so landing as to effect intentionally the destruction of their machine without injury to themselves. It was followed to the ground by two of the Fokkers. Our remaining machines succeeded in driving off and apparently in seriously injuring by its fire the first Fokker which had attacked it. It was out of control when last seen, and was nose-diving with every prospect of injury or death to its occupants.

TWENTY FEET FROM THE GROUND.

Our machine was then attacked by the three other Fokkers, which it fought for 15 minutes, and then, its machine-guns being temporarily out of action, its pilot decided that escape could only be sought by a very risky dive to within 20 ft of the ground—risky in that it necessitated a descent by very steep spirals at a speed of quite 100 miles an hour, with little room to recover. Only very delicate and confident handling could ensure the success of this manoeuvre, which only the absence of other means of escape could justify. It was prompted by two other considerations. In the first place, a Fokker, being less handy, would not dare to pursue within 20ft. of the ground, the margin for recovery after the nose-diving being so very restricted; and, secondly, if our machine was once more to reach friendly territory in safety, it was desirable that it should conceal from armed enemies to be surmounted in its front its nationality as displayed by the rings painted on the lower surface of its planes, and this it could only do by skimming over the ground at as low an elevation as possible.

Skimming along just above the ground, as skims a grouse under a hawk, our machine, hard pressed, turned westward far home, whereupon one of the German machines, all of which had maintained an elevation of 1,000ft., swooped towards it, but was promptly driven off by rapid fire, one gun by that time having been repaired.

GERMANS GIVE UP THE CHASE.

The fight continued half-way to the British lines, when two Fokkers gave it up. The British pilot and observer at once started climbing to attack the single remaining Fokker, but this brought back the two companions, and our machine resumed its original elevation. The three German machines ultimately turned back, giving up the chase when about a mile from the German lines, before crossing which the British pilot naturally sought to climb; but, our airplane being unable to rise higher than 800ft. owing to the engine having been hit in the fight, pilot and observer were subjected to very heavy rifle, machine-gun, and field artillery fire, which the machine fortunately survived, although its planes and spars were damaged, and more than one of its stays nearly severed.

The anxieties of the position had for long been greatly increased by the knowledge that only sufficient petrol remained in the tank to bring the machine just within the friendly lines if a direct course was pursued, so that to be driven in any degree out of that course would have been fatal. Early in the engagement the oil feed had been shot away, and, with an engine injured by rifle fire, the chances of ever reaching home had seemed remote, but an expiring effort landed the machine just within the French lines south-west of Arras. Pilot and observer alike can congratulate themselves on a fine performance.

The Karachi Artillery Volunteers have offered their club premises rent free to the Government for use as a war hospital.

Mr. Kumud Bhusan Ray, apprentice engineer, is appointed to the provincial engineer establishment of State Railways as an assistant engineer from the 15th January, 1916, and is posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Weigh your car,

front and back axles separately, with all ordinary luggage, accessories, &c., aboard, with all seats occupied, and all water and petrol tanks full.

If your tyres are insufficient for the weight borne,

that is to say, if the weight per axle exceeds:

16 cwt. for 90 section tyres. 23 cwt. for 120 section tyres, or
18 " 105 " " 25 " 135 " "

it is necessary to have them changed.

The best results are obtained if the rims are changed at the same time as the tyres.

If you are unable to spare the time necessary to effect this transformation, you can, without changing the rims, profitably fit larger tyres, as shown below:

On a Rim	*You can fit* — *A Michelin Cover*	*and* — *A Michelin Inner Tube*	*Provided you use these Security Plates*
760 × 90	765 × 105	760 × 90 or 765 × 105	"90" plate Code-word: "VENAL"
810 × 90	815 × 105	810 × 90 „ 815 × 105	
870 × 90	875 × 105	870 × 90 „ 875 × 105	
910 × 90	915 × 105	910 × 90 „ 915 × 105	
765 × 105	820 × 120	765 × 105 „ 820 × 120	Special plate Code-word: "VICTIM"
815 × 105	850 × 120	815 × 105 „ 850 × 120	
875 × 105	920 × 120	875 × 105 „ 920 × 120	
820 × 120	835 × 135	820 × 120 „ 835 × 135	Special plate Code-word: "VIBRATION"
880 × 120	935 × 135	880 × 120 „ 935 × 135	

Michelin Tyres,

even when fitted provisionally, as above,

will give you better service than "Special Type" Tyres,

whether ribbed, grooved, sculptured, oversize, extra-heavy, extra-heavy oversize, &c.

which are not nearly so good, and cost much more.

STOCKISTS:

CAR TYRES:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay; THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

CYCLE TYRES: Agents:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

And can be obtained from all leading garages throughout India.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY No. 7.

H. H. THE LATE MAHARAJA CHAMRAJENDRA WODIYAR BAHADUR OF MYSORE.

LIFE-SIZE. For Mysore Darbar.

MEMORIAL STATUES, BUSTS, AND IDEAL FIGURES

EXECUTED TO ORDER IN

MARBLE, BRONZE, OR PLASTER.

PAINTINGS OF PORTRAITS, IDEAL FIGURES AND DESIGNS, &c.

OPINIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

THE PALACE,

BANGALORE, 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Mhatre has been patronized as a sculptor by his Highness The Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"

CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work; the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

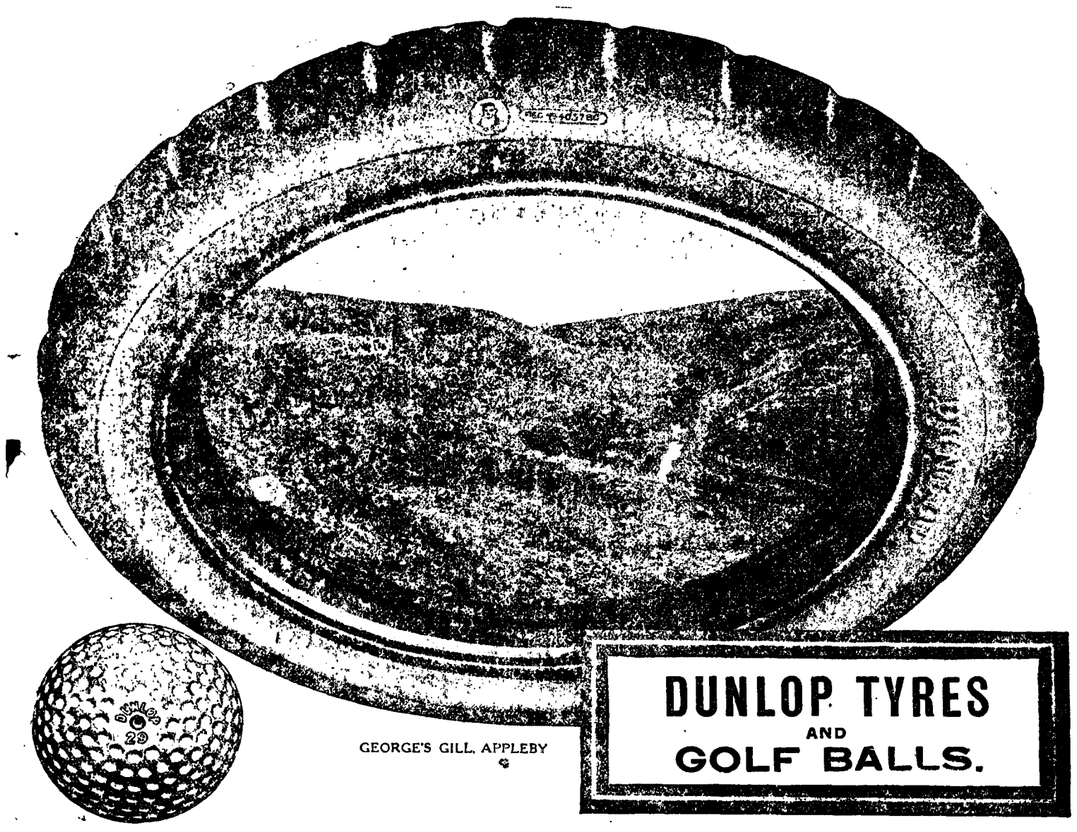
"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.)

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. I. M. KING-EMPEROR.



GEORGE'S GILL, APPLEBY

DUNLOP TYRES AND GOLF BALLS.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld. (Incorporated in England.)
Founders Throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.
3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches at CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DELHI and MADRAS.

A WORD TO THE WISE.
ONE ORDER PLEASE
AND YOU WILL BE DELIHGTED, TO SAY THE LEAST
A new entertainment of delightful Indian Confectionery
has been opened at the
ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON.
DON'T MISS IT PLEASE.
We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our Halva Albums (made to order) and our Maskati Halva (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.
Ours is the only charming saloon for Europeans.
Proprietor—KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI,
BARIA MANSIONS, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2876.

AMRUTANJAN
BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM
Price 8 Annas per Bottle
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT
109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

PIANOS & ORGANS
MUSIC
Stringed Instruments of all kinds
Military Band Instruments & Appurtenanc
Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail
SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.
(Established over 56 years).

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY
on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our
Ophthalmic Surgeon.
We warrant all our work to be erfect and furnish glasses at prices asonable for First Class Work.
COWPER & Co.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
167-9, Hornby Road,
Opp. C. M. Bhesania, Silk Merchant,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND		Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 13 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	6 13 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5 13 2	per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg	5 13 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	5 8 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	5 8 2	per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 12 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 12 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 12 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 2 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Oil.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

RUSSIA'S GIANT ARMY.

RENEWED CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Writing from the Russian General Headquarters on January 7, the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" says:—

For the second time I am spending the Russian Christmas with the Army in the field. Just a year ago I was near the Rawka with a Siberian howitzer battery, firing one round to the German 15. The whole Russian Army was then reduced to one shot per gun per day. The contrast between then and now in the matter of shells affords matter for the heartiest congratulations to our Allies. The recuperative power of Russia is displayed equally in her magnificent armies assembled on the Austro-German fronts, and in the calm determination of the men as well as the leaders to conquer or to die. The stirring address of the Generalissimo announcing that he would fight on till victory was won fell on responsive ears.

When the Germans boasted that they had broken the military power of Russia, they were merely trying to gull neutrals. Their own generals knew well enough that they had met their match in General Alexeieff, whose successful retirement from Vilna will ever remain an example of fine generalship; but when the Germans further declared that the Russian Army would remain inactive at least for six months, they evidently deceived themselves, and this mistake is likely to cost them dear.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

While Russia was supposed to be crippled the enemy reckoned that there would be sufficient time to send 15 to 20 divisions hence to conquer the Balkans and return in time to hold us in check. So confident were they on this point that neither the Anglo-French offensive of September 25-29 nor the sharp lessons received by Hindenburg in the Riga and Dvinsk sectors, notably at Platonovka in the beginning of November, could persuade them to reconsider their plans.

But Russia, ever mindful of the interests of the Alliance, was actively preparing a diversion which would largely discount the success of the Germans in Serbia. Leaving the frostbound Dvina to the watchful and energetic guardianship of General Ruszky and the desolate swamps of the Pripet to the care of General Everts, the of France and Flanders in September, the veterans of our High Command made ready to strike hard in the south. The utmost secrecy was observed regarding the movements of troops. But as in the case of France and Flanders in September the Germans got wind of what was going on. Immediately they began to withdraw their troops from the Danube. The recent conference at Sofia, at which Mackensen urged the Bulgarians to continue the march on Salonika, should be interpreted in the light of these withdrawals. The Germans were doubtful whether the Bulgars would pursue the offensive once Mackensen's troops had to return, but nevertheless back they came. The Russian initiative could not be gainsaid. Once more Russian had drawn off the enemy by a vigorous counter, but this time the effort, if anything, was more creditable than the East Prussian raid in the early stages of the war, when her Army was fresh and unimpaired.

BACK TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

In the early days of October 13 German and two Austrian divisions had assembled on the Serbian frontier. The whole of this force was drawn from the other fronts, leaving only 16 German divisions facing the Russian Army and 109 in the West A fortnight ago the missing divisions began to reappear. According to the Army organ, five German divisions are at present in the Bukowina. The enemy forces are probably distributed on our south-western front in the following approximate order:—Between points opposite Kovel to Lemberg is the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's group, containing the First Austrian Army under Puhallo and the Second under Boehm-Ermolli, altogether about 245 battalions and 85 squadrons. Thence southward to the Rumanian border stands Mackensen's group of armies under Bothmer and Pflanzer, of about 250 battalions and 75 squadrons, including 24 German battalions To this force must now be added the divisions returning from the Danube.

It is not improbable that Mackensen and the Archduke Ferdinand are taking full advantage of their railwyays in order to distribute reinforcements where they may be most useful. From the present grouping it may be inferred that they apprehend that the severest blow will be delivered from our left flank, and are endeavouring to counter it by striking on our centre and right. But it is premature to draw any hard-and-fast conclusions. It is most likely that we shall witness many a feint and parry before Generals Ivanoff and Mackensen and the Archduke Ferdinand will come to decisive blows.

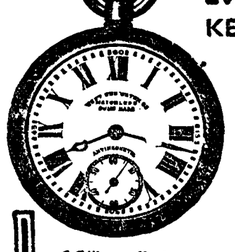
A slight frost prevailing in the theatre of the struggle has improved the condition of the roads without hardening the soil too much for entrenching operations. We continue to make excellent progress, capturing line after line of the enemy's trenches.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity or the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post Free 5/-
MARTIN Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

BEST AND CHEAP
FANCY GOODS
FOR
PRESENTATION
IN
JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
LEATHER GOODS, CROCKERY, PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.
JHAVERI BROS. & Co.,
Baria Mansions, Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT



Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

15''' small size.

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.
15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Size .... Rs. 11
With Arabic or Roman dial same price,
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.
CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.
A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.
HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"
of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.
Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS. Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

DEWJI MALJI
JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

We keep ready-made Gold Sets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.
REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES.
102, Kalbadev Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ASAHI BEER

To be obtained from:—

Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. P. C. SHROFF & SONS,
GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

AND OTHER DEALERS.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA]

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE,
MANUFACTURING Co.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

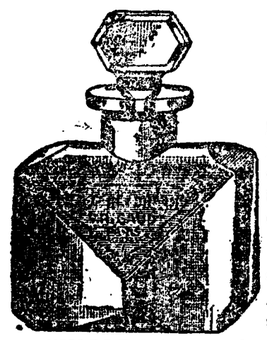
FOLDING STEPS AND TELESCOPING LADDERS.

Firmest and strongest yet unsurpassed for lightness.

Folds well and takes up very little room.

A most useful article for Libraries, Shops Stores and General Household use and indispensable for Palaces, Public Buildings and Contractors.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.



Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
Princess Street, **BOMBAY.**

HYDRAULIC PUMP LEATHERS

Best tanned Hydraulic Pump Leathers for Mills and Ginning Factories.

No foreign material used to increase weight

Inspection Invited

SUTOR & Co.
18-20 Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents—
The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, SION.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT.
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.
ADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.
MORIONDO AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS.
MILK CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES.
CHOCOLATE IN TINS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
52, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

OXYGEN PURE
(LINDE'S)

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES
CAN BE HAD AT ALL TIMES OF THE DAY & NIGHT

AT
N. POWELL & Co.
LAMINGTON ROAD AND HORNBY ROAD
BOMBAY.

OMEGA WATCHES

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

ABRECHT & CO.
Sole Agents India & Burma.

HEAD OFFICE--CALCUTTA.
289, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.
OR
Can be had or also from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ld., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.